"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.01¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34⅜c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—Sir Claude Macdonald, British Ambassador to China, has offered to provide a loan of £12,000,000 to liquidate the Japanese indemnity on certain conditions, including the opening of three new treaty ports. It is said that the whole British squadron is likely to assemble at the mouth of the Yang-Tse-Kiang River in support of England's demands. Riotous students paraded in Paris yesterday and broke the windows of a house which they mistook for Zola's. The movement to secure a new trial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus is increasing in strength. The British Engineers have notified the Employers' Federation of the withdrawal of the demand for an eight-hour day. The Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, known as the "Father of the House of Commons," is dead.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Benjamin Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents, died yesterday, at Thomasville, Ga.

George J. Gould has been drawn as a Grand Juror for the United States court at Trenton for the term beginning to-morrow.

There were no further disturbances in Havana yesterday. On Saturday an unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of Señor Marcos Garcia, Governor of Santa Clara. The excitement in Havana continues, and a general revolt is feared.

The battleships Texas and Massachusetts sailed south to join the fleet at Hampton Roads. In the Gulf sea drills headquarters will be at Key West in order to keep in telegraphic touch with Washington.

A mastiff belonging to H. I. Nicholas, a broker of Wall Street, which followed its young mistresses to Christ Church Chapel, at Babylon, L. I., yesterday, kept guard at the door, and till coaxed away prevented any one from entering.

Horatio W. Southworth, former President of the Garfield Water Company, was arrested in New York on Saturday on the charge of perjury made by Alfred G. Duysters, formerly Treasurer of the same company, and was sent to New Jersey yesterday, having waived the formalities of extradition on counsel's advice.

Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army and his son, Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, met by appointment yesterday in the presence of two prominent clergymen as witnesses, and gave for publication a formal statement, in which they said they met only as father and son, and had agreed to end all controversy between the two movements as far as possible.

Mrs. T. F. Lane, daughter of ex-Senator Blackburn, accidentally shot herself Saturday night in her room at the Hotel Wellington in Washington. She was lifting some things from a drawer, and the pistol caught in them and discharged as it fell. The bullet struck her in the breast. The doctors in attendance decline to say how serious the injury is.

Page 2.

More than a thousand letter carriers met yesterday to protest against the proposed reduction in their force in this city.

The Board of Governors of the Democratic Club last night, on motion of Richard Croker, barred The New York World from the clubhouse.

William Greef, a convict at Matteawan, is likely to die as the result of an assault committed by "Frenchy," the murderer of "Old Shakespeare."

It is regarded as likely that the two posts of Brigadier General created under the National Guard reorganization scheme will be filled by election, and much speculation is indulged in by Guardsmen as to who will be the successful candidates.

The steamer Werkendam on her way to sea yesterday ran into a Jersey City wharf, and carried away a small office building on her deck. As she went down the bay her sailors cleared away the wreck, and found a safe in the debris. It was brought back on a tug.

Page 3.

A gold medal was presented to Albert C. Bunn, Jr., yesterday by the Long Island Life-Saving Association.

The Brooklyn police are anxious to find two women and a man who are involved in a series of strange disappearances.

Harry A. Marks, a patrolman, was assaulted and knocked unconscious early yesterday morning while trying to end a disturbance in West Fifty-fourth Street.

A handsomely dressed woman who refused to give her correct name and would not pay her bill at the Manhattan Hotel was locked up last night. Her husband tried in vain to secure her release by paying the bill.

The disabled steamer, supposed to be the Parkmore, which was lying off St. John's, N. F., Saturday night, has been driven out to sea by a storm, and much anxiety is felt for her safety. Tugs have been sent in search of her.

The annual report of Controller James A. Roberts to the Legislature recommends that no further taxes be levied upon real and personal property for the support of the State Government, and that, in lieu of the revenues derived therefrom, the State take all the excise fees and levy a graded inheritance tax.

Prof. Carter of Williams College, Prof. Wilson of Princeton University, and Bishop Potter, in their addresses last evening to the students and collegians in the Calvary Church, touched strongly on the needs of good government and the necessity of religion to true patriotism. The allusion made to appeals to executive clemency for murderers and a catechism for school children concerning the "right to sell one's vote" evoked much interest.

Page 4.

The Central Labor Union was disturbed by quarrels yesterday which were quieted by James P. Archibald, who presided.

A finger wrapped in tissue paper and inserted in a theatre ticket envelope was found in a slot machine at the Franklin Avenue Station of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad yesterday.

The body of five-year-old Percy Lockyar, who was killed Friday in Philadelphia by fifteen-year-old Samuel Henderson, was found yesterday in the creek at Catharine and Sixtieth Streets. The skull was fractured, and other mutilations contradict Henderson's statement that the killing was accidental.

Page 5.

Delmar S. Gardiner, a policeman of the West Twentieth Street Station, has inherited $140,000. He said he would continue to be a policeman because he likes the work.

Page 7.

A sixteen-months-old boy arrived on the Auguste Victoria yesterday, having been sent to his grandmother, carefully tagged for identification.

An old-time Methodist revival is in progress in Second Street, between Avenues C and D, the first of the kind on the lower east side in forty years.

Logan Carlisle, son of John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, died from heart failure last evening at the home of his father in this city.

The Rev. Dr. Haldeman characterized Christian Science as an audacious robber, a blaspheming, charlatan, and a literary conglomeration without shape or form.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his series of sermons on Paul, denied the popular belief of a bodily resurrection, and expressed his amazement that there can be such a belief.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, closed his series of services at Carnegie Hall yesterday. Thousands of persons were turned away and held overflow meetings. Mr. Moody prayed for Cuba and started a fund to aid the starving people in the island.

Page 8.

Eleven Italian gamblers arrested in a raid upon a house in Elizabeth Street, were yesterday committed to the Tombs in default of payment of a fine of $5 each.

Francis Xavier Hasen, an organist of Albany, N. Y., and brother of the Rev. Father Hasen of Hoboken, was yesterday held for trial on the charge of larceny preferred by a firm of dealers in clerical supplies.

Page 10.

Bertha Valfier, a teacher of French, committed suicide in an east side room by taking gas. Poverty is supposed to have been the cause.

Twenty-one colored members of the "Onward" Club, captured in a raid on a crap game, were fined and the two proprietors held for trial yesterday.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Board of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, satisfactory progress was reported, and officers were elected.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton preached in the New York Presbyterian Church yesterday, and it was announced that he would fill the pulpit for three months.

Two sailors of the bark Pactolus are dead either from scurvy or beri-beri. Capt. Watt of the Pactolus differs with the Bellevue physicians, who say the disease is scurvy.

Mrs. Heinrich of Brooklyn recently told a woman friend where $400 of her money was. The friend's husband went to the visitor's house while his wife entertained her and stole the cash.

Friends of young Cornelius Vanderbilt affect to see in his engineering course at Yale an eventual healing of the breach between father and son because of the latter's marriage to Miss Wilson.

One hundred arrests for violation of the excise law were made in the city yesterday. Of these 57 were in Manhattan and the Bronx, 23 in Brooklyn, 14 in Richmond, and 6 in Queens. Saloon keepers showed a disposition to obey the law, but Raines law hotels did a flourishing business.

Prof. Felix Adler yesterday lectured before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall on "Courage as an Aid to Spiritual Life." He said that courage is essentially of the mind, and is the outcome of self-reliance and confidence in one's own resources. He alluded to the Dreyfus case, and said that if innocent, the prisoner required a grand mind and the highest form of courage to bear up under the ordeal.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.

MAYOR'S NIECE TRIED SUICIDE.

Miss Elizabeth Van Wyck Anderson Rescued in Tacoma.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 16.—Miss Elizabeth Van Wyck Anderson, daughter of the late Gen. Anderson, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and niece of Mayor Van Wyck of New York, plunged into Puget Sound last night with the intention of committing suicide.

The icy water changed her determination, and she began to swim and shout for assistance.

The tide was ebbing strong, and was carrying her out, when Policeman Burns heard her shouts and jumped in.

He swam to Miss Anderson, and in a few minutes a boat came to the rescue and both were saved. Miss Anderson refused to tell why she jumped in.

H. W. SOUTHWORTH ARRESTED.

Ex-President of the Garfield Water Company Charged with Perjury and Sent to New Jersey.

Horatio W. Southworth, a retired business man and reputed millionaire, living at 65 Park Avenue, after spending the night at Police Headquarters a prisoner, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of perjury. The complainant in the case was Alfred G. Duysters of Rutherford, N. J., and formerly Treasurer of the Garfield Water Company, of that State.

The complaint recites that Mr. Southworth was formerly President of the same corporation. The stockholders disagreed, and on April 10 of last year, at a meeting of the company, Duysters was removed from the Treasurership, as well as ousted from the concern. Later he was sued by Mr. Southworth, as President of the company, for $2,000, which it was alleged the Treasurer had appropriated to his own use. In his affidavit, as plaintiff, Mr. Southworth alleged that among other sums, on a certain date, Duysters appropriated to his own use $71.20. The Supreme Court of Bergen County, N. J., where the action was tried, returned a judgment against Duysters for the amount claimed. This it is said, was paid in full, and now in his complaint against the President, Duysters charges that in his statement in regard to the $71.20, Southworth committed perjury.

A warrant was issued for Southworth's arrest by the Courts of Bergen County in December last, and the authorities endeavored to induce Mr. Southworth to go to New Jersey and surrender, but he kept away, and Chief of Detectives McClusky was asked to apprehend him.

Emanuel Friend, Mr. Southworth's counsel, advised his client to waive all formalities of extradition, and return to New Jersey with Detective Whipple of the Hackensack police. This he decided to do, and Magistrate Flammer accordingly turned the prisoner over to Detective Whipple, and they left at once for New Jersey.

THE NEW BEDFORD STRIKE.

Struggle Against the Cotton Mill Wage Reduction to Begin To-day.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The eighty thousand or more skilled operatives employed in about seventy of the chief cotton mills of the New England States will come to-morrow under the sweeping order of a new wage scale which entails a reduction of 10 per cent. or a little over.

This reduction will result in strikes in New Bedford, Mass., and Lewiston and Biddeford, Me., which may prove the beginning of an industrial battle greater in extent and more disastrous in effect than any in the previous history of cotton fabric making in the United States.

The battle against the corporations undoubtedly would have been fought everywhere had not the voices of men and women, who are ill prepared at this time of the year to go into enforced idleness, been heeded by those who are classed as conservatives. As it is, the great majority of persons employed in nine corporations in New Bedford and one corporation each in the two Maine cities will take upon themselves the task of forcible resistance to the reduction.

In New Bedford the nine corporations represent twenty-two mills, with over 770,000 spindles, or 21,000 looms, affording employment to a little less than 10,000 persons.

It is to that city that the attention of the labor organizations of the entire country will be drawn, and while it is anticipated that peace will prevail, there is no telling what may happen before the battle is ended.

The strikes will be directed by the labor unions, the lead being taken by the Mule Spinners' Unions, the National Executive Committee of which craft has sanctioned the movement, and promised financial aid from all the subordinate bodies.

The spinners and weavers are practically the only branches of textile operatives which have maintained their organizations. The strikers in the other places mentioned have yet to be officially sanctioned by the governing labor body.

RAILROAD TRUCE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—A truce has been declared between the Chicago City Railway and the General Electric Company. The former is to lease three blocks of coveted street to the latter. There are other evidences of a coming together of the street car interests, the point aimed at being to bring street railways under the jurisdiction of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

The principal street railway interests of Chicago are a unit in this new policy. In his recent annual reports President Yerkes announced that he had concluded not to favor an immediate application to the City Council for the extension of franchises. The principal advantage of the new plan will be to take the regulation of the questions of fares and compensation out of the reach of City Aldermen.

THE BOOTHS MAKE PEACE

Leaders of the Salvation Army and Volunteers Agree to Stop All Further Controversy.

MEET ONLY AS FATHER AND SON

Two Prominent Clergymen Present as Witnesses and a Formal Statement of the Interview Given Out—Questions Which Were Unanswered.

Gen. William Booth, founder and Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army, and Commander Ballington Booth, his son, founder and Commander in Chief of the Volunteers of America, the rival organization in this country, met yesterday for the first time since their famous family quarrel, which resulted in the formation of the Volunteers. They agreed to prevent further controversy between their respective forces so far as they could.

It is understood that Gen. Booth had written or sent word to his son suggesting that they see each other. Ballington Booth replied that he would be glad to see his father, but wanted the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong of Greenwich, Conn., present at the interview as a witness. The father opposed this arrangement, and insisted that they should see each other in private with no third person present. Late Saturday afternoon Booth-Tucker, consul and head of the Salvation Army in this country, and husband of William Booth's daughter, made his first visit to the headquarters of the Volunteers and asked to see Ballington Booth. He was told that his brother-in-law was busy, and then sent in through Ballington Booth's secretary an inquiry whether the son and father could not see each other without the presence of outsiders.

Ballington Booth replied through his secretary that so many misrepresentations regarding himself and his wife had been made by members of the Salvation Army that he would take no risks, and have no interview without the presence of a responsible witness, who would prevent any misconstruction or misunderstanding. He evidently feared that if he met his father privately an impression would be spread that he was negotiating a surrender and the amalgamation of the two armies.

The Meeting Place Changed.

It was at last decided that the two Booths should meet in the Park Avenue Hotel at 12 o'clock yesterday. This arrangement was changed afterward to meet the convenience of Dr. Strong, and the Windsor Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, was chosen as the place and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon as the time.

All the parties appeared promptly. Ballington Booth had with him Col. J. H. Hallimond, his private secretary, and Col. Gardener, and established his quarters in the reading room of the hotel. Gen. William Booth was accompanied by Cols. Nicol and Higgins of the army and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, who, however, promptly got out of the way and left the men to manage the business among themselves. Dr. Strong was present, representing the son, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall appeared as the friend of the father, who went to a room on the Forty-seventh Street side of the ground floor and closed the door.

There were fifteen minutes of negotiation and exchanges of messages, Col. Higgins acting for Gen. Booth and Col. Hallimond for Commander Ballington Booth. The proceedings were so remarkably like those preliminary to a fight that one of the many reporters who were skirmishing around the corridors seemed to forget the occasion and, apparently in all innocence, asked Col. Higgins if he thought he could "pull it off."

The Father Wanted a Witness, Too.

The hitch was understood to be over the presence of Dr. Hall. The elder Booth contended that if his son was to have a witness present at the interview he should also have one. This point was finally agreed upon, and at 4:15 o'clock one of the many men wearing long frock coats and silk hats, who were curiously observing the unwonted clerical and army costumes moving about the corridors, announced, "They're off." Sure enough Commander Booth and Dr. Strong with the two Colonels of Volunteers walked from the reading room to Gen. Booth's room. The officers waited outside with Col. Nicol of the army and guarded the door, which was quickly closed after Ballington Booth and Dr. Strong had entered. Only the two clergymen and the two Booths were in the room.

They were there just an hour to the minute. Then Ballington Booth came out, shook hands with the reporters, and departed. He refused to answer any questions, referring everybody to Dr. Strong and Dr. Hall, who, in a few minutes appeared with a sheet of note paper which they said contained all that would be told of the interview and its results. This paper contained the following, neatly written, and evidently copied from a rough draft, as it was without alterations:

"1. General William Booth and Commander Ballington Booth met in the Windsor Hotel in the presence of Dr. Josiah Strong and Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall on Sunday, Jan. 16.

"2. The interview was purely as between father and son.

"3. Nothing transpired calculated to lead to any union of the two movements.

"4. It was agreed that all public controversy in the press and otherwise between the two movements should, as far as possible, come to an end."

Met Kindly and Affectionately.

Dr. Hall and Dr. Strong were asked how the two Booths met. After consulting together in a whisper they agreed to answer: "As father and son would naturally meet after a separation of two years."

"Kindly and affectionately?"

"Yes," Dr. Strong replied, after a moment of hesitation. "I think there is no harm in my saying that they met kindly and affectionately."

"Was any arrangement made for any future meeting?"

"Nothing was said about that. It wasn't mentioned."

"Do you understand that they are to meet again during Gen. Booth's visit to this country?"

"I don't know. Nothing was said about it."

"Do you know if they have seen each other before since Gen. Booth's arrival?"

"I don't know. I don't believe they had seen each other."

"The conversation between them was entirely personal?"

"It was just as is told in the statement agreed on."

From some unexplained source the reporters had received a typewritten list of questions to ask Gen. Booth, which are understood to represent the grievances of the Volunteers and the matters they wish brought before the public. Many of these are of matters involved in the controversy among Ballington, William and Eva Booth, Mrs. Ballington Booth, and the Booth-Tuckers. Others are of more general interest, such as:

"Did you not declare that the national spirit of America is antagonistic to the discipline of the Salvation Army?"

"Did you not send Eva Booth to Canada for the avowed purpose of amalgamating the armies of Canada and the United States, and destroying the National spirit among members of the Salvation Army in the United States?"

"Did you not object to the display of United States flags in Salvation Army parades, to the use of the eagle on the army badges, to the appearance of a picture of George Washington in The War Cry, and to the publication of a special Fourth of July edition of The War Cry?"

"Did not Eva Booth, in her capacity as Foreign Secretary, write to Ballington Booth while he was commanding the Salvation Army condemning him strongly for hoisting the United States flag over the headquarters [illegible] and is it not a fact that then Ballington Booth [illegible] organized the Salvation Army Booth-Tucker, who replaced him here, has appeared on a platform in public wrapped in the Stars and Stripes, and that the United States flag is hoisted over the headquarters every day before the Salvation Army flag?"

Would Not Take In the Questions.

Col. Nicol, who was on guard before Gen. Booth's room door, read these questions and refused to carry them inside, saying that he would not annoy the General with them.

After Gen. Booth and his son had both gone, Dr. Hall, as representing Gen. Booth, said that he believed the General would decline to answer the questions in any case on the ground that they were controversial, and that an answer to them would violate the agreement that had just been made. Col. Nicol coincided with this. Dr. Strong said that Ballington Booth had told him last Friday that he understood such questions had been prepared, and deprecated them, remarking that it was a pity that an old man should be troubled with such matters.

Gen. Booth started, it was understood, for Fordham. Ballington Booth was to have gone to the Presbyterian Hospital to see his wife, who was expecting him. She was better, and was sitting up yesterday. She sent word last night that she had received a telephone message from her husband, sent from somewhere down town, saying that he felt so badly that he was going directly home to Montclair, N. J. She did not know of the result of the interview, but did not seem to be anxious about it.

BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH DEAD

The Commissioner of Patents Ends His Life at Thomasville, Ga.—Had Been Ill Several Weeks.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Jan. 16.—Benjamin Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents, died here this afternoon.

Mr. Butterworth came here several weeks ago to recuperate from an attack of pneumonia and recovered rapidly until two weeks ago, when he suffered from uraemic convulsions. From that relapse he never recovered. His body will be sent to Washington to-morrow.

Benjamin Butterworth was the descendant of a long line of Quakers. John Linton, one of his most noted ancestors, came to Pennsylvania with William Penn. The Butterworths and the Lintons were among the early pioneers of the Miami Valley, in Ohio. Benjamin Butterworth was born in Warren County, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1839, and his parents resided in the old homestead until death removed them, a few years ago. Mr. Butterworth lived on the farm with his parents until he was eighteen years old, and enjoyed scant educational advantages. In his nineteenth year he went to Cincinnati to fit himself for a professional life. He entered the law office of Durbin Ward, where he studied and labored industriously for two years. He was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1861.

His public career began in 1888, when he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney. In 1871 he was nominated by the Republicans for the Ohio State Senate, and, although the district was strongly Democratic, he was beaten by only 128 votes. Two years later he carried the same district by a majority of 86. He served in the State Senate with distinction, and at the expiration of his term resumed the practice of the law in Cincinnati. In 1878 he ran for Congress against Representative Milton Sayler, in the First Congressional District of Ohio, and, after an uncommonly spirited campaign, was elected by a small majority. He was re-elected in 1880, and was defeated by John F. Follett in 1882. His defeat was due, it was said, entirely to the local defection of the Germans on the temperance question.

Immediately after returning to the practice of his profession Mr. Butterworth was retained by the United States Attorney General as special counsel for the United States, to assist in the prosecution of the election cases in South Carolina. In June, 1883, he was appointed by President Arthur a Commissioner to inspect certain portions of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Subsequently he was appointed Commissioner of Patents, and held the office until the close of President's Arthur's term. In 1884 Mr. Butterworth was returned to Congress from the First Ohio District, defeating his old adversary, Representative Follett, and he was re-elected two years later, and again two years later. While in Congress he filled important and prominent places on committees and distinguished himself by hard work and close attention to public affairs.

After his retirement from Congress, in 1889, Mr. Butterworth established his residence in Washington, and built up a large practice as a patent lawyer. He became a property owner and an enthusiastic citizen of the District of Columbia. In the Spring of last year President McKinley tendered him the office of Commissioner of Patents, which he accepted.

Mr. Butterworth served in the war with an Ohio regiment, and attained the rank of Major.

THE NEW JAPANESE NAVY.

Launching of the Kasagi, Cramps' Contribution to the Growing Pacific Naval Power.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The launching of the Japanese warship Kasagi, which is building at Cramps' shipyard, will take place on Thursday at noon. The Kasagi is the most important ship ever built in the United States for foreign account, and is the first foreign warship launched in this country since the Zobiaca, in 1878.

The Kasagi is a protected, twin-screw cruiser or commerce destroyer of the latest and most approved type and design in her class. She is built throughout of mild steel of the United States Navy standard. Her model is calculated primarily for high speed, the contract guarantee being 22½ knots. She is provided with two four-cylinder triple-expansion engines, driving twin screws. Steam is supplied by twelve single-ended cylindrical boilers, and the machinery calculations contemplate a maximum indicated horse power of about 17,000.

The Kasagi is one among a large number of ships of various types and classes embraced in the new naval programme of Japan. A sister ship to her is building on the Pacific Coast, and others of various classes up to 14,800-ton battleships either in England, France, Germany, or in Japan's own dockyard at Yokosuka. When the fleet of which the Kasagi is an important factor shall be completed, an event not more than two years off at the furthest, Japan will rank as the foremost naval power in the Pacific Ocean, and, generally speaking, nearly if not quite third in rank among the naval powers of the world.

The dimensions and armament of the Kasagi are as follows: Length on water line, 374 feet 6 inches; breadth, 28 feet 9 inches; depth, 30 feet 6 inches; draught, 17 feet 9 inches; displacement, 4,900 tons. Armament: Two 8-inch breechloading rifles, ten 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns, twelve 12-pounder rapid-fire guns, and six Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns.

IOWAN BUILDING A CASTLE.

Martin Martin Copying Something He Saw in Scotland.

RED OAK, Iowa, Jan. 16.—On a high point of land in Loveland Township, Martin Martin is building a huge castle like one he saw in Scotland.

Men have worked on it for three years, and it is not half done. The Boyer River washes one side of the castle grounds, and a high brick wall shuts out intruders on the other three sides. Much has been done in beautifying the grounds.

Artificial lakes and spring-fed streams abound, and expense has not been spared to bring about resemblance to baronial grounds in the Scottish Highlands.

DOG HELD THE CHAPEL DOOR.

Mr. Nicholas's Mastiff Frightened Would-Be Worshippers.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 16.—A large mastiff belonging to H. I. Nicholas, a broker of Wall Street, this morning kept guard at Christ Church Chapel door, and for a time would-be worshippers stood in a group, not daring to enter.

The Misses Alice and Maude Nicholas went to the chapel. The dog followed them, and when they entered, stretched himself across the doorway. When other persons tried to enter he sprang up and frightened them back with his growls. All efforts to drive him away failed, until some one he knew came and coaxed him from the door.

BIG FLEET FOR THE SOUTH

Battleships Texas and Massachusetts on Their Way to Hampton Roads.

HEADQUARTERS AT KEY WEST

Although Out for Sea Drill, Says an Officer, the Ships Will Be in Telegraphic Touch with Washington—Manoeuvres in the Gulf.

The battleships Massachusetts and Texas passed out from Sandy Hook yesterday on their way to join the squadron now assembling under command of Admiral Sicard at Hampton Roads. Both ships have been at the navy yard for some time undergoing extensive repairs and alterations. The work was completed on Saturday, and, with the exception of the cruiser Brooklyn, these are the last of the big sea fighters to be ordered south for drills, target practice, and other manoeuvres.

The final plans for the manoeuvres, which will be of a most extensive character, have been completed. Admiral Sicard, with Secretary Long and some of the officials in charge of the several bureaus of the Navy Department, were at work on the plans last week, and, while they have not as yet been made public, it is known that when the full fleet of vessels is assembled, it will be the largest and most powerful squadron of modern war vessels ever together under the American flag. The fleet in fighting strength will, it is said, more than equal that of the English Navy's Channel squadron, which is considered one of the most powerful of the navies in the world.

The fleet will be composed of the following vessels: The cruiser New York, flagship of the squadron; the first-class battleships Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana, Maine, and Texas; the cruisers Detroit, Marblehead, Montgomery, and Brooklyn; the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, and the double-turret monitor Terror. The cruiser Brooklyn is now undergoing repairs and alterations at the navy yard, where new hawse pipes are being fitted to the vessel. It is expected that she will be ready to leave and join the squadron during the week, as the work of placing the hawse pipes and making the necessary repairs is being hurried.

The vessels now at Hampton Roads will leave for the southern drill grounds during the week. On the way down the coast they will have target practice and drill in line of battle manoeuvres. Small board and landing drills will also be indulged in, as will signaling with flags, rockets, steam whistles, and the Ardois electrical signals, with which each of the vessels is fitted.

The fleet will go into the Gulf of Mexico and as far south as the Caribbean Sea. On the way down the coast the vessels doing duty watching for filibusters off the Florida coast will be picked up by the squadron. The headquarters of the fleet will be at Key West, where the squadron can be kept within "telegraphic touch with the department at Washington," as one of the officers said yesterday, so that the fleet can be at hand should any emergency arise. The fleet will be met at Key West by the torpedo boat flotilla under command of Lieut. Commander W. W. Kimball. This fleet is also the largest of the smaller vessels ever assembled, and consists of several of the fastest torpedo boats in the world. They will co-operate with the fleet in the manoeuvres off the coast in the Gulf of Mexico.

The extended manoeuvres will not be begun until the vessels leave Key West, and as this is the first time that any squadron of United States warships has been so far South in three years, it is expected the drills and manoeuvres will be more elaborate and thorough than any ever held. They will extend over the entire Gulf and will last about two months. On returning from Southern waters, and while coming up the coast, several of the larger cities will be attacked. Which cities it has not yet been determined upon; but it is expected the first drill demonstration will be made on New Orleans, and then the ships will sail along the coast to Charleston. It is expected that the regiments stationed in the fortifications along the coast cities will operate with the fleet. Harbors will be blockaded and the torpedo boats will be used to run the blockade, and also to attack the ships at night when the crews will be drilled in searchlight practice.

An officer in command of one of the larger vessels yesterday said:

"Plans for these drills have been formulated for some time. All the officers have, at the request of the department, made suggestions. While our navy is rapidly growing and our ships are as fine as any, it is necessary to keep at drill, as there are so many things to learn in regard to the working of the vessels, and to bring both officers and crews up to the proper proficiency in handling them, so as to get the best results. With every modern appliance added to the ships we need sea drills to test them. This cannot be done with any degree of satisfaction while the vessels are in the navy yards. They should be kept at sea constantly, and only be brought to the yards to be docked or when repairs are needed. The drills as proposed will be of a most exhaustive character and there is no doubt but they will be of the greatest benefit to both officers and men."

WARSHIPS LEAVE THE ROADS.

The New York, Indiana, and Iowa Pass the Capes South Bound.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 16.—Having completed coaling and provisioning for their Winter's cruise in Gulf waters, the ships of the North Atlantic squadron which have been anchored in Hampton Roads for the past ten weeks—the flagship New York and the battleships Indiana and Iowa—left Old Point at 10 o'clock this morning, and two hours later passed out the Capes southbound. They put to sea in the teeth of a northeaster, which is blowing off Hatteras to-night.

It is Admiral Sicard's intention to keep well away from the stormy cape. The fleet will proceed directly, at ten-knot speed, to Dry Tortugas, in the Gulf of Mexico. This point is within such easy reach of Havana that the ships could be summoned in a few hours should their presence there be necessary.

The Texas will join the flagship off the South Carolina coast. The torpedo boat Foote was forced to take the inside route, owing to the heavy weather off Hatteras. The ships are equipped for a long voyage, and their magazines are well stocked.

CHICAGO'S TOWN CRIER DEAD.

Negro Who Used to Ring a Bell for Auctions and Lost Children.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—John Ellis Clarke, who was Chicago's "Town Crier" years ago, died at his house in Armour Avenue last Thursday. He was a negro, and according to his figures he was 108 years old when he died.

He was born a slave in Georgia and came with his master, George W. Merrill, to Chicago in 1840. Mr. Merrill embarked in the dry goods business and had a store at 166 Lake Street for many years. Clarke worked for him at the store and did "chores" for a time.

In 1849 Clarke was set free, and through the efforts of his former owner was appointed Town Crier. He rang the bell for auctions and lost children for many years.

Loss on the Canada's Cargo $50,000.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—A survey was held today on board the Dominion Line steamer Canada, whose hold was discovered to be on fire yesterday just prior to the time for her departure to Liverpool. The survey decided that her cargo of grain was in a badly damaged condition. Twenty-four thousand bushels of wheat will be removed early to-morrow morning and the steamer will sail in the afternoon. Fresh grain and flour will be taken to fill the empty space. There was no damage to the steamer by fire. The loss on the cargo is estimated at $50,000.

MR. CHANDLER TO MR. HANNA.

Congratulatory Message Which the Ohio Senator Did Not Give Out for Publication.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Among the congratulatory telegrams received by Mr. Hanna after his election to the Senatorship was one which was not given out for publication.

It was sent by Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, and read as follows:

"I congratulate you on this latest victory for sound money. How much?"

Mr. Hanna has not answered the question.

HANNA OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

He Leaves Cleveland in Haste in Response to a Message.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—Senator Hanna left for Washington at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon very unexpectedly. His hasty departure is said to have been brought about by the receipt of a message urging him to come to the capital at once.

It is believed that his presence is desired in connection with the Hawaiian treaty now before the Senate.

MRS. LANE SHOT HERSELF.

Ex-Senator Blackburn's Daughter Accidentally Hurt by the Discharge of Her Own Pistol.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Mrs. Lucille Lane, youngest daughter of ex-Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, shot herself in her apartment at the Wellington Hotel last night. According to the statement given out by the family, the shooting was accidental. Both the physicians in attendance refused to discuss the subject, even to the extent of saying whether or not the wound would prove fatal, but it was learned that she will probably recover, although now suffering severely from shock.

A friend of the family instructed to give out a statement of the occurrence said that about midnight Saturday Mrs. Lane was preparing to retire. Her husband was in the adjoining room reading a newspaper. She opened a bureau drawer to get a handkerchief and picked up a handful of gloves and laces which had been tossed together in the drawer.

Under the things was a small pistol, a gift to Mrs. Lane from her father, of which she was particularly fond. It caught in a piece of lace as she raised her hand, and, falling of its own weight, struck the hammer on the edge of the open drawer. A cartridge exploded and the ball penerated her left breast. It struck a rib and ranged around beneath the left shoulder, making only a superficial wound.

At the same time it is said that Mrs. Lane is suffering so severely from the shock that the physicians have devoted all their energies to rallying her without attempting to ascertain definitely the extent of the injury. The most precise statement that either physician would make to-night was that Mrs. Lane would probably live till morning. At the request of the family the block in which the hotel is situated has been roped off.

Senator Blackburn is deeply affected by the occurrence. He does not live with his daughter, but when the affair occurred he was summoned from his rooms on New York Avenue.

Mrs. Lane is the younger of Senator Blackburn's daughters. She was married in 1895 to Thomas F. Lane, a business man and politician of Summit, N. J. At the time of the marriage Mr. Lane was a clerk of Division in the Treasury Department. Later he accepted a place with the Maxim Arms Company of New York as its agent in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Lane, according to those who saw them every day, were unvaryingly affectionate and attentive to each other, and she, while of slight physique, was in excellent health. They have one child, a daughter about a year old.

Mrs. Blackburn, who is not in the city, has been telegraphed for. Mrs. Lane's elder sister, Corinne, is the wife of Lieut. Col. Hall, now stationed at Fort Worth, Texas.

BANKING LAW ATTACKED.

The Illinois Statute Alleged to be Unconstitutional.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Judge Showalter in the United States Circuit Court yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus for ex-Bankers E. S. Dreyer and Robert Berger, making it returnable Feb. 3. The ground upon which the application for the writ was made was that the State Bank act was a violation of the fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution. The petition maintained that the State act was of the nature of class legislation, which singled out bankers for peculiar responsibilities not resting upon any other class of citizens.

It was asserted yesterday by some of the interested attorneys that if the United States Supreme Court should decide the Illinois Banking act unconstitutional, it would have the most far-reaching effect of any decision rendered in years, as it would compel a remodeling of the banking laws of every State in the Union.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

A South Dakota Justice Prevents a Threatened Elopement.

KUHN, S. D., Jan. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Pruisner, well-to-do Russians, living near here, recently arranged for the marriage of their daughter, Lena, to Nicholas Batagalea, a neighboring farmer. But Miss Pruisner loved a youth named Alexander Hellin, who but for his poverty would have been as desirable a suitor as Batagalea in the eyes of Lena's parents.

From a faithless friend of Hellin the Pruisners learned that the former intended to elope with their daughter on the eve of the wedding day. The aid of a neighboring Justice of the Peace was invoked, an injunction secured against the elopement, a copy of the writ served on Hellin, and an officer stationed on the Pruisners' premises to arrest him should he presume to set the law at defiance. As was anticipated, he came, despite the injunction, and was duly taken into custody and locked up. Before he could secure a bond Lena was married to the man she did not love.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure has moved from the West Gulf to the Ohio Valley. The pressure continues high in the middle plateau regions. A storm appears to be developing in Northern Texas. Rain or snow has fallen in the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley. The temperature has generally fallen east of the Mississippi River, and has risen or remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Increasing cloudiness and showers may be expected in the Lower Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature will fall in the Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	31	39	42
6 A. M.	32	40	41
9 A. M.	32	37	42
12 M.	43	38	42
4 P. M.	36	37	41
6 P. M.	36	34	38
9 P. M.	36	33	35
12 P. M.	34	32	35

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 40 degrees at 6:00 A. M.; the minimum was 32 degrees at 10:10 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 56 and at 8 P. M. 36.

REVOLT FEARED IN HAVANA

Outwardly Order Is Restored, but Great Excitement Continues.

BLANCO LACK

CROKER AND THE NATION

Growing Belief as to His Intentions in Regard to the Democratic Club.

WILL NOT TALK ON THE MATTER

The Board of Governors on His Motion Bars The New York World from the Clubhouse.

Richard Croker, at the new Tammany headquarters last night, would not discuss the statement made by Jefferson M. Levy that it was intended to make the Democratic Club the head and centre of party affairs, and a means of National party unity.

"Is it your purpose to try to make the Democratic Club the National home of the party?" Mr. Croker was asked.

"That was Mr. Levy's opinion," replied the Tammany leader.

"In Mr. Levy's statement did he give utterance to your views?"

"I haven't any views on the subject," said Mr. Croker. "It is too early yet to discuss such a matter."

Notwithstanding Mr. Croker's hesitancy in talking of the future plans of the Democratic Club, it was the opinion of many of the politicians who were at the club yesterday that Mr. Croker had planned to make it the means of bringing together the heads of the party factions and uniting them for the Presidential fight of 1900. It was the belief that the fact that Democrats of National prominence are joining the club, bears out the truth of this view of Mr. Croker's intentions. It was pointed out, too, that on the bulletin board were the names of several Congressmen, proposed for membership by Congressman Sulzer. Among them was James D. Richardson of Tennessee, one of the minority leaders of the Lower House. In all twenty-eight new memberships were proposed yesterday as follows:

Residents.	Proposed By
William F. Mohr	Ernest Staples.
Solomon C. Well	John B. Sexton.
Arthur Phillips	John F. Carroll.
Dr. Samuel W. Smith	Richard Croker.
M. A. Robinson	Thornton N. Motley.
William H. Zeltner	Richard Croker.
John C. Heintz	Richard Croker.
William Enderman	Richard Croker.
Jacob Stahl, Jr.	Richard Croker.
John J. Kindred, M. D.	Richard Croker.
Leonard A. Giegerich	Richard Croker.
Benjamin S. Peck	Richard Croker.
Michael H. Whalen	Richard Croker.
John J. Moore	Richard Croker.
Joseph V. Jordan	T. E. Crimmins.

Non Residents.	Residence.
Leroy M. Taylor	Washington, D. C
Samuel L. Elzas	Chicago, Ill.
John F. Fitzgerald	Massachusetts.
R. C. De Graffenreid	Texas.
James D. Richardson	Tennessee.
Sydney P. Epes	Virginia.
Claude A. Swanson	Virginia.
James L. Norris	Washington, D. C.
James Kerr	Washington, D. C.
William C. McIntire	Washington, D. C.
P. J. Gallagher, M. D.	Washington, D. C.
Leonidas F. Livinston	Georgia.
Floyd Grant	Rockville Centre, N. Y.

The Board of Governors met last night and, after transacting business of a routine nature, passed the following resolution, which was introduced by Richard Croker:

Resolved, That, following the example of all reputable citizens and clubs, we exclude from the rooms and strike from the newspaper list of the Democratic Club The New York World, an immoral and defamatory sheet, published in this city in both morning and evening editions, for the reason that such publications are unfit for a place in any abode or resort of self-respecting people.

Senator Grady was at the club last night in conference with Mr. Croker. He said that the Democratic members of the Legislature would push to a final issue the Raines law repeal, dollar gas, and anti-trust bills.

MR. PLATT GOES TO WASHINGTON.

In Consequence the Republican Sunday Meeting Is Not Held.

Senator Platt went unexpectedly to Washington yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and in consequence the conference of local Republican leaders was not held. The Senator had a talk with County Chairman Quigg at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the morning with regard to the revision of the Primaries Election bill. The main features of the measure were discussed at last Sunday's caucus, but as some of the provisions were objectionable to the country Republicans the bill has been revised.

Mr. Quigg and Senator John Ford, who will take the bill to Albany to-day, were at work on it until a late hour last night. Mr. Quigg said that the bill as it would be taken to Albany would not differ in its essential features from the outline already made public.

The Nineteenth District Contest.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The Clerk of the Court of Appeals has received the return on the appeal of the Democrats of the Nineteenth Assembly District and the County Canvassers of New York from the decision of the First Appellate Division, reversing the order of Justice Andrews, who refused a recount of the votes on the application of Perez M. Stewart, the Citizens' Union candidate for Assemblyman, and Howard P. Okie, the Citizens' Union candidate for Alderman. The Court Clerk believes that the case will be heard this week.

CAPT. JOHN FINN A SUICIDE.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Jan. 16.—Capt. John Finn, reputed to be one of the most extensive owners of real estate in this section, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself with a revolver. He sent his wife from the room to fetch him a bottle of medicine, and in her absence fired two bullets into his breast.

His business affairs are all in good shape. For many years he had been a hard drinker, and although he had made repeated efforts to rid himself of the habit, he was unable to do so. It is the prevailing opinion that he became desperate over his great weakness, and decided to end it all by taking his life.

Maryland Legislator Dead.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—S. Collins Wright, a member of the Maryland Hous eof Delegates from Queen Anne's County, died today at his home in Centreville. The event lessens the Democratic vote in the Legislature at a time when the Democratic leaders are endeavoring to profit by dissensions in the Republican ranks. Mr. Wright's successor is almost certain to be a Democrat.

Mr. Van Cott in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Postmaster Van Cott of New York arrived here to-day, and to-morrow will have a conference with First Assistant Postmaster General Heath regarding the proposed reduction in the number of daily mail deliveries in the residence portion of New York. With Postmaster Van Cott, were Charles S. Fairchild, Warner Miller, Benjamin F. Tracy, and James T. Sparkman.

What a London Fog Costs.

In an article in "London" on fogs, some details are given of the increased expenditure and the loss entailed by a day's continuous dense fog in London.

Figures taken from an official source show that the excess in the day's gas bill would represent the supply of a town with from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants for a whole year. The total consumption on one foggy day was 150,000,000 cubic feet, the excess in the utput by the Gast Light and Coke Company alone being 85,000,000 cubic feet. The total cost of the gas consumed was £24,000, of which about £8,000 was due to the fog. In addition there must be added the cost of electricity, oil, &c., and the loss of business by stoppage of traffic and lack of custom is a serious matter for the West End shopkeepers.

That there is other loss than the mere worldly one is demonstrated by a Spiritualist, who gives striking testimony that London fog interferes terribly with the manifestations to the faithful. The lady Spiritualist relates that after twenty years' spiritualistic mediumship returned to her unsought immediately on her arrival at Bath from smoky London.

"FRENCHY'S" SECOND VICTIM.

A Convict at Matteawan, Assaulted by the Murderer of "Old Shakespeare," Likely to Die.

NEWBURG, Jan. 16.—Ben All, better known as "Frenchy," who is confined in the Matteawan State Hospital for the murder of "Old Shakespeare" in New York, may have another murder to his credit. Last Wednesday evening, while in a murderous frenzy, he struck William Greef, a seventeen-year-old convict, on the head with a heavy oak potato-masher. The youth is in a critical condition. His skull is fractured, and it required ten stitches to bind the ugly wound together.

Greef is the youngest prisoner in the institution. He was convicted of horse-stealing in New York. He was sent to the Elmira Reformatory, and from there was transferred to Matteawan. "Frenchy" has been considered a model prisoner. His motive cannot be learned, except that in a moment of thirst for blood he struck the boy from behind. He admitted the act, and is now confined in the isolated ward. This act will doubtless hurt "Frenchy's" chances for a pardon, the petition for which is in the hands of the Governor.

BIG BLAZE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Bridges, Barns, and Forest Fired by Two Thoughtless Boys.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 16.—Two thoughtless boys caused great mischief today by applying a match to a spray of coal oil issuing from a small aperture in the Standard Oil Company's pipe line from Sisterville and Mannig to Morgantown. The pressure at that point was strong. The burning spray melted the lead in the joints of the pipe, which was six inches in diameter.

Fifty acres of forest and field were soon ablaze. Two small bridges and two barns were burned. All the oil in ten miles of six-inch pipe, nearly two thousand barrels, was consumed. The engineers at Elk Bank discovered something wrong and stopped pumping; otherwise the damage would have been greater.

PRESIDENT DOLE ARRIVES.

Supposed to be on Board the Steamer Peru from Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The steamer Peru, from China and Japan via Honolulu, passed in at the Golden Gate at 9 P. M. President Dole of Hawaii is believed to be on board on his way to Washington.

HEARING OF COLORS.

Sounds and Figures Which Correspond to Mental Conceptions of the Invisible and Inaudible.

From The London Chronicle.

In The Lancet Dr. W. S. Colman has a very interesting article with diagrams, on "Color Hearing." He is following out the same lines as Francis Galton in his "Inquiries into Human Faculty," and he deals especially with the considerable percentage of persons who experience a sensation of color in association with certain sounds. We have ourselves experienced sensations of color in association with certain blows, but that is no doubt a different department of human faculty. A crude color sensation, often very beautiful, may accompany certain sounds such as each of the vowel sounds or musical notes. And, again, color sensations arise whenever letters or written words (symbols of sounds) are spoken or thought of. They are, says Dr. Colman, "associated sensations" analogous to the shivering experienced at the sight or thought of an accident, or at the sound of the squeak of a slate pencil, and it is peculiar to notice that they are more common in men than in women.

The tints are very definite and characteristic, each for its own sound. They do not vary as time goes on. They were in one case exactly the same after an interval of ten years. But the worst of it is for practical purposes that they are scarcely ever the same in two individuals, proving that the phenomenon cannot depend on any physical relationship between sound and color. It would be very interesting to know if the phenomenon works conversely; that is, if a certain tint invariably suggests a certain sound when laid before the same eyes. But as a vivid instance of the ordinary case we may quote the evidence of a distinguished physician when slightly unwell:

"The sound of a gong seemed to be seen as a pale ochreish disk in front of me, a little larger than the full moon, with an irregularly dentated edge. This edge was almost black, and the border varied in thickness as the sound of the gong increased or diminished, as the habit of a gong is. When the gong ceased this spectron persisted for a little time."

Dr. Colman passes on to consider somewhat parallel cases of associations between symbols and abstract ideas. For instance, whenever "Justice" is thought of a clear mental image of a face with the eyes bandaged or a pair of scales arises to consciousness. He states this as universally true, but we suppose a more terrific or humorous symbol might arise in other countries less blest than ours—in Turkey, let us say. Again, a friend of the doctor's was unable to think of "value" without appearing to see a particular gable of the private house of the professor of political economy in whose house he had been instructed in the subject. We have ourselves known men who were unable to think of "Latin grammar" without experiencing a certain uneasiness about sitting down. But these latter cases do not seem to us so much to be "associated sensations" as associated ideas, and are not really of the same class as a connection between sound and sight, which is more like the well-known relation of smell to taste or even to memory of taste.

Tin Mines in Silk Gowns.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Readers of The Pall Mall Gazette do not require telling that silk is heavily "weighted" with chemical dyes, but few have any idea to what extent this pernicious system is carried out. Dr. T. L. Phipson throws a little much-needed light upon the subject. At the request of a lady visitor, whose husband was in the silk trade, Dr. Phipson recently undertook to make an analysis of a silk blouse, the results of which have now been made known. The silk analyzed is described as having been of a medium quality, being neither the most expensive nor the cheapest. The material, says the analyst, would not burn with flame, but smoldered away like tinder, leaving a large amount of ash, the principal ingredient of which was oxide of tin. "Indeed," adds Dr. Phipson, "I have examined specimens of poor tin ore from Cornwall that did not contain more tin than this material for a lady's blouse; and I at once realized the fact that the silk dresses worn by the ladies we see daily parading in Regent Street and Bond Street, taken together, would represent a Cornish mine of very fair quality." We are not surprised to learn after this that of real silk the analysis only showed 28.14, while of organic matter, &c., not silk, there was 46.13, of tin 14.30, and of water 11.43. Small wonder that ladies complain of silk of the present day not wearing like the silk that was bought thirty or more years ago. But the fault does not lie so much with the manufacturer as with the consumer, who insists upon cheapness even at the sacrifice of quality.

Swords for the Kaiser's Children.

From The Paris Messenger.

One of the Emperor's Christmas presents to each of his three eldest sons was an exquisitely chased sabre, engraved with his own monogram. The blade of the one given to the Crown Prince bears on one side the dedication: "Your strength belongs to the Fatherland. Wilhelm Rex to his son Wilhelm, Christmas, 1897"; and on the other, "Trust in God; defend yourself fearlessly, that your renown and honor may endure, for he who dares courageously to trust in God will never be driven from the field." Prince Eitel Fritz's sword bears a corresponding inscription, and the motto: "Fearless and true." Prince Adelbert's is inscribed with the words, "Never draw this sword without reason, and never sheath it without honor."

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

NEW BRIGADIER GENERALS

Posts Created Under the National Guard Reorganization Scheme May Be Filled by Election.

POPULAR NAMES MENTIONED

How the Ballot Will Be Constituted—Possible Combinations in the Event of a Tie and Break-Up of Votes.

Great interest is manifested by National Guardsmen in the report that Col. George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., of the Eighth, and Col. William Seward of the Ninth will be candidates for the two posts of Brigadier General that will be created by the reorganization scheme.

Originally it was thought that Gov. Black would appoint Col. McCoskry Butt of the Twelfth and Col. F. V. Greene of the Seventy-first, the former to the west brigade, made up of the commands on the west side, and Col. Greene to the east brigade, composed of organizations on the sunrise side of town. But at the dinner at Gen. Fitzgerald's on Dec. 30 the sentiment there expressed was so unequivocally in favor of an election that it is now taken for granted that the Governor will let the soldiers select their own chiefs.

In this event the voters will be field officers of regiments and commanding officers of cavalry squadrons, batteries, and signal corps. This will give four votes for each regiment, made up of Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and two Majors. Squadron A will have one vote, the batteries one each, and the signal corps one. There will be eighteen votes in the east brigade and fourteen in the west.

As each of the three regiments in the west brigade has a candidate in its own Colonel, the balance of power will rest with the two smaller organizations with one vote each. In the case of a tie it is thought possible that Col. Bartlett, being an ex-member of the Ninth, may influence votes for the candidate of that regiment, or that Lieut. Col. W. W. King of the Twenty-second, as an ex-member of the Twelfth, may secure votes for the Twelfth's candidate. On the other hand, the Twenty-second is sanguine that in a break-up of the votes support would go to Col. Bartlett from his old regiment.

In the East Brigade the Eighth Regiment officers, it is known, will support Col. Chauncey, but it is a question whether all the field officers of the Sixty-ninth will support Col. Smith. The latter's friends say that his quarter of a century of service in the Seventh is almost a guarantee that he will receive some votes from that regiment. Col. Greene's admirers claim some votes for him in the Seventh Regiment, whose officers have long been friendly with those of the Seventy-first, and it is remembered that some years ago, when Col. Greene's command was without good drilling quarters, Col. Appleton put his drill floor at their disposal. Col. Chauncey is expected to poll the votes of the Signal Corps and Second Battery.

In the ranks of the dark horses the two most prominent are Lieut. Col. Stephen H. Olin of ex-Gen. Fitzgerald's staff and Major A. D. Andrews, ex-Police Commissioner, while the name of ex-Inspector Gen. Frederick C. McLewee is also mentioned.

HINTS FOR CHINA TRADERS.

An English Expert Summarizes Goods Likeliest of Sale.

From The Consular Journal and Greater Britain.

People will probably be more inclined to listen now to the commercial calls of China than they have hitherto been. The fact is not to be denied that this, the prime of all Eastern markets, has of late years been too much neglected by our manufacturers and exporters, with the inevitable consequence that Russia, Germany, Belgium and America have made much more headway than is good for our supremacy. We have, therefore, with the help of official and private correspondents, endeavored to compile a list of manufactures which, if energetically pushed, either by specially appointed agents or by competent commercial travelers, would command a ready and steady sale.

For cheap knives, scissors, needles, and thimbles there is an increasing demand. and Birmingham should look to it that all kinds of window bolts, hinges, door handles, and clothes hooks are exported; "for," says one of our correspondents, "the effect of recent greater intercourse with European is being seen in Chinese imitation of all those little conveniences with which all Westerners have long been familiar." In Southern China especially there is a remarkable growth in the tendency to build and equip houses on the European model.

Lamps and Matches.

We have lately had brought under out notice many excellently finished and cheap lamps for export. These can find a greater market in China than anywhere else, kerosene being at present burned in almost any receptacle. A lamp to retail at from 4d. to 8d. would command an enormous sale, but it must be well advertised. Our leading manufacturers should note that, according to several of our correspondents, there would be a great sale for matches if they were brought sufficiently well before the Chinese. These matches should be made up into boxes of fifties, and should be from two to three inches in length. Special attention should be devoted to the designing of brightly colored labels, and advertising should be indulged in on a large—though it need not necessarily be on an expensive—scale. The Japanese matches now generally in use are very imperfect and poisonous, and accidents are always occurring from their use.

Drugs and Wall Papers.

The almost natural tendency of the Chinese to suffer from nervous disorders and malarial complaints creates a splendid opening for quinine and other tonics. These are more readily saleable in the form of lozenges, tabloids, or pills; but any good drugs of medicinal preparation—"patent" or otherwise, may be sure of great success, if well pushed. Embrocations for neuralgic and rheumatic affections are also much wanted; "and, indeed," says one of our official informants, "anything and everything which will successfully cure or ease low fevers, worms, dysentery, coughs, constipation, dyspepsia, and muscular ailments." "In wall and other papers," writes one of our correspondents from Canton, "more business might be done than in almost any other. The Chinese do not paper their walls much, though they are doing so more than formerly, but they are delighted to get bright, crisp, and cheap wall papers for decorative purposes, among which may be named the making of flowers, the clothing of dolls, the covering of boxes, partitions, and, lastly, ceilings. Very gaudy papers to sell at about 2d. a piece should command a tremendous market, as also should the colored 'tissues' used for covering flower pots, &c.—which are not known in China."

Miscellaneous.

For scents and cosmetics the market is very large, and even where the Germans and the French have endeavored to cater for it they have failed, because they have neglected to take account of the superstitions and tastes of the Chinese. Very cheap stoppered, red or yellow, quarter and half ounce bottles should be employed, and filled with coal tar, patchouli, musk, or other very strong scents. For rouge, and violet and other powders, there would also be a great demand if cheap articles were introduced in pretty and well-colored boxes of different shapes. "If," says one of our correspondents, "manufacturers wish to sell thousands of cheap sewing machines at a small profit, they can do so in China more readily than in any other part of the world. A great fortune might be made in a year or so with a cheap and handy machine sold on the principle of 'small profits and quick returns.'" In soaps there is also a splendid opening if the soaps are scented with coal tar, musk, or patchouli, and put up in yellow or red cheap boxes. Flavored biscuits would be readily bought, but pretty biscuit tins would have an enormous demand. Lozenges flavored with musk, rose, ginger, and peppermint, if exported in cheap bottles—preferably in yellow, or red glass—would sell in very large quantities. The Journal expresses the desire and ability to assist manufacturing and exporting firms to act upon the information given.

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A COLLISION'S ODD RESULT

The Steamship Werkendam Strikes a Wharf and Carries Off a House.

SHE STARTS TO SEA WITH IT

Her Sailors Clear It Away from Her Deck as She Goes Down the Bay and Find an Office Safe in the Debris.

A singular accident, by which a large portion of the Wells-Fargo Express Company's freight wharf at the Erie Railroad Station, Jersey City, was destroyed, and a safe carried away on a steamship, occurred yesterday. The steamship was the Werkendam of the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company, now known as the Holland-America Line. She was scheduled to sail on Saturday, but was unable to load all her freight, and she did not get away until 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. She was towed down stream by the tug Goodwin. Owing to the tide, she hugged the Jersey shore closely.

As she passed the Wells-Fargo wharf the hawser attached to the Goodwin broke. The shock threw the Werkendam's head around, and, as she was not under her own steam, nothing could be done to stop her. She crashed into the Wells-Fargo wharf, cutting away about thirty feet of the end of the pier, which is about thirty feet wide.

At the end of the pier was the office of Superintendent E. J. Crowe. This was a two-story frame structure, about fifteen feet square, at one corner of the pier. This structure fell over upon the bow of the Werkendam. As soon as steam could be got up the Werkendam backed out, carrying the office with her. In getting away she crashed into the piling of the upper slip of the Erie Ferry, which happened to be empty at the time, damaging the rack so badly that the slip cannot be used until repairs are made.

After the Werkendam had hauled clear of the wreck, Capt. De Bries found that she was not injured, and the steamer went on her way, the crew clearing away the wreck as she went.

No one was at work on the wharf at the time of the accident, and no one was injured. The broken pier was a substantial structure, its heavy timbers being sheathed with corrugated iron, and the planking being three inches thick, but the Werkendam's bow went through all as if it were merely going through an eggshell. The damage is estimated at $6,000.

When Superintendent Crowe reached the wharf he said that the only property of any value in his office was a safe containing records. There was no money in it. This safe was missing. It was thought to be at the bottom of the river. It was 8 feet wide, 4 feet deep, and 5 feet high. Arrangements were made to drag the riverbed for it, but before the work was begun the tug Goodwin came back to the dock bringing the missing safe with it. The Captain told Superintendent Crowe that when the sailors on the Werkendam had cleared away the débris of the wrecked office building they found the safe on the deck. It was transferred to the tug.

KILLED FOR HIS WINNINGS.

Investigation of a Horse Trainer's Death Near Oakland, Cal.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 16.—The authorities are investigating the death of Joseph Raeside, a horse trainer, whose mangled body was found beside the railroad track at Shell Mound, there being a strong suspicion that he was murdered and his body placed upon the track for the purpose of destroying all traces of the crime.

Last Thursday Raeside won $300 on Ricardo, and cashed his tickets before going to supper. After supper he left his boarding house, and nothing more was seen of him until his body was discovered next morning with only a few pieces of silver in his pockets. It is the theory of the police that Raeside was killed and robbed by race track touts, who knew of his winnings.

WARDEN OF CLINTON PRISON.

Albany and Rensselaer Politicians Contesting for the Place.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Albany politicians and those of neighboring counties have come to believe that the position of Warden of Clinton Prison belongs to them because of its geographical location. The term of office of Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning as Superintendent of State Prisons will terminate on April 17. It is a foregone conclusion that Sheriff Cornelius V. Collins of Rensselaer County is to be named by the Governor for Gen. Lathrop's six-thousand-dollar position. This is in payment for the political work which Mr. Collins has done in the past for Mr. Black and the Republican Party.

The Superintendent of Prisons ostensibly has the appointment of the Wardens of the three State prisons, but any one who knows anything about the inside of politics appreciates the fact that he simply carries out the orders of his political superiors. The fight for Warden of Clinton Prison is now being prosecuted in a most aggressive manner, and all the pressure possible is being brought to bear on the Governor and Mr. Platt. The Governor, it is understood, owes a political debt to Matthew Heeran, who has taken a prominent part in the politics of the new City of Rensselaer.

Louis V. Thayer of Albany, who retired as Sheriff of the county on Jan. 1, is making a strong fight for the place, backed by State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr. Mr. Thayer's standing would be better were it not for the fact that Garret J. Benson, the Sergeant at Arms of the State Senate, and a resident of Albany, is also making an active canvass for the position. He has not the backing of Mr. Barnes, but is being supported by Senator Nussbaum of Albany and a large number of other Senators.

Destructive Storms Along the Coast.

Reports of maritime disasters along the coast come in thick and fast. People who "go down to the sea in ships" should bear in mind one thing in particular, namely, that it is highly desirable to take along a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for sea sickness. Nausea, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, malaria, nervousness, and kidney trouble all succumb to its beneficent and speedy action.

LETTER CARRIERS PROTEST

They Say that Dismissals Would Cripple Delivery Service in New York.

TO ASK CONGRESS FOR RELIEF

Congressman Quigg and National President Parsons Say that a Deficiency Bill Will Be Introduced.

Over a thousand members of Branch 36 of New York of the National Association of Letter Carriers held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Grand Central Palace, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, to protest against the proposed dismissal of same sixty letter carriers in consequence of the deficiency in the appropriation for the service. There was also present a delegation from the Brooklyn letter carriers.

President M. A. Fitzgerald of the branch was in the chair, and he introduced John N. Parsons, President of the National association, who had been to Washington to consult with Congressman Quigg and the authorities in the office of the Postmaster General. Mr. Parsons gave the members present a great deal of encouragement, and assured them that he felt confident that Congress would pass a deficiency bill, but he warned them against any laxity in effort to arouse public sentiment so as to bring the necessary pressure to bear upon Congress.

Later Congressman Quigg himself appeared, and promised to do all he could in their behalf, but informed them at the same time that it was necessary to persuade the Postmaster General not to issue the orders for the dismissal of the letter carriers until Congress could pass a deficiency bill.

National President Parsons in beginning his address said he would set the minds of his hearers at rest by telling them that through the united efforts of all the members of the organization they would not lose a single man. The union would not accept any conclusions as final, and it certainly would have a good deal to say. It did not believe that any dismissals were necessary, and he felt confident that before many weeks went by a bill would be passed in Congress making up the present deficiency.

The introduction of a bill, which was easy, should not imply that the carriers quietly wait for it to go through. The committee of the union was going to be kept in such a manner that the members would be satisfied with its work. He told the men to keep politics out of the question, for this was purely a business proposition, and if they were to stay it would be on their merits.

Congressman Quigg began his speech by saying that the matter was of more importance to the public than to the letter carriers themselves. He said that this year there happened to be a deficiency of $125,000. Nearly $100,000,000 a year was spent on the Post Office Department, and nearly all of that amount was realized from the sale of postage stamps. There had nearly always been some deficiency in this department. The gentleman at the head of the Post Office Department, whom he greatly respected and who meant very well, had a notion that each individual enterprise and section of the service should pay for itself, and that his mission was to make the expenditure equal to the income. Mr. Quigg approved that in the abstract, but nevertheless he wanted his morning mail as near to 9 o'clock as he could get it, and that if anybody's mail was interfered with, it should be some one in a small town whose postal income was less than the expenditure.

"I don't want my friend from California," the speaker continued, "to do all the economizing at our expense. The expenditure of $125,000 over the $100,000,000 is a trifling sum, and we all know that the wider the free delivery service has been extended in cities the larger has been the income of the Post Office Department, for it is the free delivery service that supports the department.

"All that we have got to do now is to persuade the Postmaster General to postpone the date on which it is intended to cripple the service until after the day that a deficiency bill shall have been acted upon by Congress. Gen. Heath says he will issue the order on Jan. 20, so as to take effect on Feb. 1, and we will hardly get the deficiency bill in before that time. So the order to cripple is upon us. But I don't believe that the order will be issued if the people of New York will take an interest in the matter now. The whole delegation in Congress from New York will interest themselves in the matter."

On motion of President Parsons the entire matter was placed in charge of Congressman Quigg.

DR. PETERS ON SUNDAY LAWS.

Respectable Theatrical Managers Will Resist Sabbath Privileges.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters took for his subject last night, at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, "Sabbath Laws and Popular Liberty." Dr. Peters advocated stringent Sunday laws, and, in substance, said:

"The Sabbath is the balance wheel in the machinery of life, without which it would soon tear itself to pieces. If any city in the Union needs a Sabbath law it is bustling New York, where we always have two days' work to do in one. It is the duty of the State to secure for man the right to rest on the Sabbath.

"The proposition to open our theatres on the Sabbath meets with the disapproval of all respectable managers, and I know whereof I speak, when I say that the theatrical profession stands in unanimous resistance to Sunday performances."

Ninth Regiment A. A. Games.

More than 250 entries have been received for the annual games of the Ninth Regiment Athletic Association, which will be held to-night at the armory in West Fourteenth Street. Among the entries received are such well-known athletic performers as Jerome Buck and M. Waters, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; L. Liebgold, H. Manvel, Charles Sulzer, New Jersey Athletic Club; Sam Liebgold, Pastime Athletic Club; G. Nowka, Seventy-fourth Regiment Athletic Association of Buffalo, and E. Zinn, New West Side Athletic Club. The special events will be a one-mile scratch race, in which the following will compete: Andy Walsh, Xavier Athletic Association; W. Grady and D. O'Connell, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and Thomas McGirr, New York Athletic Club. Berkeley, Pingry, and Barnard Schools have entered teams in the interscholastic relay race. There will also be a basketball game between Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, and the Mount Morris Basketball Club.

Western Railroad Deal.

DENVER, Jan. 16.—A deal of importance has been entered into between the Denver and Rio Grande, the Rio Grande Western, the Oregon Short Line, the Oregon Navigation and Railway Company, and the Great Northern Railway Company, which will open up a channel heretofore closed between this part of the country and that touched by the Great Northern. Heretofore the close alliance between the Northern Pacific and the Burlington, at Billings, Mon., has thrown most of the east-bound traffic from Oregon and Washington to the Northern Pacific. By the new arrangement, however, a large percentage of this business will go through Ogden over the various lines connecting with the Rio Grande system.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:30 P. M.—339 East Thirteenth Street; Thomas Baronevsky; damage, $60.

12:45 P. M.—517 Manhattan Avenue; L. Frankie; damage, $200.

1:25 P. M.—131 Ridge Street; M. Magolian; damage, $100.

4:35 P. M.—643 Columbus Avenue; unknown; damage, $25.

5:50 P. M.—378 Bowery; S. Kaufman; damage, $900.

7:30 P. M.—23 West Thirty-eighth Street; G. W. Lowery; damage, $100.

8 P. M.—229 Hudson Street; J. Ryan; damage $5.

9:15 P. M.—281 Madison Street; Sigmund Kanrowitz; damage, $60.

SUNDAY PLAYS NOT FAVORED.

Leading Actors and Actresses Against the Harburger Bill.

Assemblyman Julius Harburger's bill, amending the city charter so that theatrical performances may be given on Sunday, is not viewed with favor by members of the theatrical profession generally. In fact, with few exceptions, they are said to be against anything of the kind. They think they are entitled to one day of rest in the week as well as other people.

William T. Crane voiced the sentiments of most actors last night when he said, regarding the proposed amendment:

"I do not believe it should become a law, for the reason that actors work hard enough as it is. Surely, we are entitled to one day's rest out of seven. I doubt if you could find a first-class actor who favors such a change in the laws of this State. Surely, none of those who make a contract for the season would favor such a proposition.

"If some arrangement could be made whereby actors who are not engaged during the week could play Sunday afternoons and evenings it might be desirable. That would accomplish the desired end of giving those who do not have a chance to go to the theatre during the week an opportunity of seeing a play on Sunday."

Other actors and actresses who have put themselves on record as opposing the proposed change are Miss Julia Marlowe, William Faversham, Miss Maude Adams, Miss Viola Allen, William Courtleigh, Joseph Wheelock, Richard Ganthony, and W. F. Burroughs.

The Actors' Society of America has also passed a resolution condemning the bill.

Suspected of a Paterson Murder.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Jan. 16.—A man who gave his name as William Smith is in jail here, and is believed to be wanted at Paterson, N. J., for the murder of Mary Sullivan two years ago. Smith is 6 feet two inches tall, thirty-five years of age, and weighs over 200 pounds. The Paterson authorities have been notified.

Fewer Forts, More Houses, for Paris.

From The London Telegraph.

Some prospect now exists of a considerable enlargement of Paris, and of cheaper dwellings than most of those inside the city walls. The Minister of War has formally placed on the table at the Chamber of Deputies a draft bill for the complete dismantlement of the portion of the fortifications between the Point de Jour of Auteuil beyond the Trocadéro, and the gate of Pantin, on the Eastern Railway line. The work of demolition will occupy about three, or, as some think, four years. The bastions to be pulled down extend circularly for a distance of a little over ten miles. The walls and gates to be destroyed are those of Billancourt, St. Cloud, Auteuil, Passy, La Muette, Dauphiné, and Maillot, in the Sixteenth Arrondissement. Next come the gates of the Ternes, of Asnières, Clichy, St. Ouen, and a few other places in the Seventeenth Arrondissement. In the Eighteenth Outer Metropolitan District the gates of Montmartre, Clignancourt, La Chapelle, and Aubervilliers are to disappear, with those of Villette and Pantin, in the neighboring division. The fortifications, or bastioned zone encircling the city, were constructed between 1840 and 1844, together with the first line of detached forts, comprising, on the left bank of the Seine, the famous Mont Valérien, which is clearly seen by travelers coming Parisward, on the Northern and Western lines, long before the fortified girdle is reached. A second line of detached forts was built soon after the Franco-German war. It is now proposed by the War Office to sell the ground occupied by the fortifications, and with the proceeds to build a new series of forts further off from the metropolis, and to perfect in other ways the military defenses of the city and the country. A special account is to be opened by the Treasury relative to the fortifications, and it is fully expected that the sale of the ground will be so profitable that a balance will remain on hand after the new forts and other defense works have been paid for. The project of doing away with the bastioned zone of Paris, or at least with the greater part of it, as above specified, has long been broached. The dismantlement was called for by the Municipal Council and by the Council General of the Seine many years since. In 1890 it was even approved of by the higher military board on condition that a new zone of equal defensive value should be built. Gen. Billot, the present Minister of War, has now taken the matter thoroughly in hand, and intends to carry it through after the necessary authorization for the purpose has been obtained from Parliament. The project was discussed at the meeting of the Council General of the Seine, and it was resolved that arrangements should be made with the municipality for the purpose of urging the Government to prevent any factories from being erected on the fortification ground when the defenses have been pulled down. The same important subject was brought before the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, and after an examination of the draft bill it was resolved to ask the Minister of Finance and Gen. Billot for further details as to the proposed working of the whole scheme. One of the effects of the disappearance of the greater part of the fortified enceinte will be the necessary withdrawal from circulation in novels and newspapers of the old hackneyed alliteration "Le mur murant Paris rend Paris murmurant," lines which in a few years to come will have no real significance, and will accordingly be treated as a literary word-play of the past.

Marriage and Long Life.

From The London Telegraph.

Dr. Schwartz of Berlin has come to the conclusion that marriage is the most important factor in human life conducive to longevity, as of 200 persons who attained the age of forty 125 were married and seventy-five single. At sixty the proportions were forty-eight to twenty-two; at seventy, twenty-seven to eleven, and at ninety, nine to three. Among fifty centenarians not one bachelor or spinster could be found, nor, for the matter of that, one married couple—all these venerable individuals being widows or widowers. It may be urged, says Business, that these statistics only prove the numerical superiority of married folk, but Dr. Schwartz declares the rate of mortality for husbands and wives between the ages of thirty and forty-five to be 18 per cent., whereas unwedded persons perish at the rate of 28 per cent. "Marry early and marry often" appears to be the worthy doctor's advice to all who desire a long life.

France Encourages Paternity.

From The London Standard.

The National Society for the Increase of the Population of France has just held an extraordinary general meeting under the Presidency of M. Jacques Bertillon. The resolution, adopted unanimously, was to the effect that, as forty-seven of the General Councils of France had approved the programme of the society, all electors at the coming general elections in the Spring of 1898, and especially those who are fathers of families, should be invited to demand of their candidates, to whatever political party they may belong, to inscribe in their programme: (1) A reduction of taxation in proportion to the number of children; (2) the application of the same principle in all financial laws, and in the succession duties; (3) the favoring of large families by the State from an administrative and military point of view.

A CARD FROM C. C. SHAYNE.

Owing to the large trade which I enjoyed during the months of October, November and December and the first week of this month, I have kept a large portion of my hands in the workshop, some of whom have been with me for fifteen years. I do not like to lay them off, and, as they are willing to work for less wages, and I am willing to sell at nearly cost of production, parties desiring to purchase Furs, up to date styles, have an opportunity, if they cannot be found in stock, to have garments made to order at a large reduction in price.

HAVE MADE A DEEP CUT IN PRICES

of Mink Capes, Collarettes and Muffs; Hudson Bay Sable Boas, Muffs, Collarettes and Capes; Persian Lamb Coats, Capes, Collarettes and Muffs; Stone Marten, Chinchilla, Ermine, Alaska Sable (Skunk), and all fashionable standard Furs except Sealskin. I have not marked down the price of Sealskins, because they are advancing in price. I have no old styles. All are up-to-date shapes, and it is better for parties when looking for these goods to buy the new style genuine Alaska Seal (the only kind I handle) rather than pay their money for old styles, made from inferior Sealskins and sold under the gu

THE STATE TAX SYSTEM

Annual Report of the Controller to the Legislature on the Subject.

DIRECT TAXATION OPPOSED

A Proposition to Substitute All the Excise Fees and a Graded Inheritance Tax for the Present Revenues.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The annual report of Controller James A. Roberts, which will be submitted to the Legislature this week, embraces an exhaustive discussion of the taxation question. He takes the position that direct taxation for the support of the State Government is unnecessary, and presents additional arguments in support of the proposed graded inheritance tax as a substitute for the annual tax on personal property, which he advocated last year.

"It is a well-established fact," says the Controller, "that the National Government has certain fields of taxation peculiarly its own, upon which the States cannot trench. It is equally well established that the States have certain fields for taxation into which the National Government shall not come. The same general principles can be made to apply with beneficial effect, in my judgment, between the State of New York and the several counties thereof. In other words, the State Government should be maintained by taxes from indirect sources, leaving the direct property tax to the several counties from which to satisfy their local needs.

"This plan would greatly simplify the tax laws, and, if consistently followed, would remove most of the imperfections now complained of and secure greater efficiency and greater economy in the collection of the taxes. Last year there were received from indirect taxes $8,708,524. The sources from which this sum was derived were as follows: Insurance, $199,797; organization tax, $152,646; corporation tax, $2,259,646; inheritance tax, $1,829,941; excise tax, $4,002,938; various other sources, $263,554; total, $8,708,524.

"The product of the 2.69 mills State tax upon real and personal property last year was $11,751,837. This, then, is the amount that would have to be raised annually in addition, if the direct State tax were abolished, but this sum could be materially decreased by greater economy in the direction of charities and other ways. While it is not my purpose to lay out any plan by which the State Government could be maintained from indirect sources, it may be said that the same principle which allows one-third of the excise tax to be turned into the State Treasury would permit of two-thirds or the whole being turned into the State Treasury for State purposes.

No Tax on Personal Property.

"The practical effect of this change in the financing of the State's accounts would be that the direct tax, as now assessed, would be lost to the State in the sixty counties, amounting in the aggregate to $11,751,837, and in lieu thereof the State would receive the share of the excise tax now going into the several county treasuries, amounting to $8,006,876. By this operation the State would lose the difference between the amount collected from the general direct tax and the amount going into the county treasuries as their share of the excise tax, which would be $3,745,961, but of this amount $1,237,022 would be the direct tax upon personal property which this proposed plan provides for wiping out entirely.

"In view of the fact that personal property was to be wholly exempted from taxation during the lifetime of the owner, it certainly would be equitable, just, and fair to make it pay an increased tax, as compared with what it is now paying, upon the death of the owner, and this amount need not be largely increased. In that way, and by practical economy, and by certain other immaterial changes, the deficit of $3,745,961.29 could be provided for and a tax system given to the State which would be harmonious, fair, and equitable, and one that would relieve the people from the inquisitorial examinations now necessary, and one that would, in my judgment, give entire satisfaction to the people.

"In consequence of the abolition of this direct tax upon personal property, personal property could well afford, and I believe would be willing, to pay a tax upon the decease of the owner which would, in a measure, compensate for the relief from taxation granted during the life of the owner. The disposition to evade the payment of an inheritance tax is almost entirely created, not by the desire to evade the amount of that tax, but by the fear that it will subject the estate to a large local direct tax on personal property thereafter."

The Controller refers to the fact that many large manufacturing establishments have moved from New York to New Jersey within the last few years, and says that the action of these concerns was not due to the fear that the individual members of the corporation would have to pay an inheritance tax upon their demise, but it was due to the fact that year after year the entire personal property, the material and all that goes to fit up a vast manufacturing enterprise, would have to pay a heavy direct local personal tax upon the investment.

Graded Inheritance Tax.

Referring to the Graded Inheritance Tax bill which was introduced last year by Assemblyman Dudley and passed by both houses of the Legislature, the Controller says:

"This bill failed to become a law because of an executive veto. I have no apologies to make for my advocacy of this bill. I believed it economically right, and I have seen no reason to change my views; but there is so much diversity of opinion regarding the measure, as indicated by the press comments, that there seems nothing to do but to await the growth of a clearer understanding of the principles underlying the bill. Illinois has a similar law, which has been declared constitutional, while a Massachusetts Special Tax Commission has reported in favor of the enactment of a similar statute in that State.

"In my opinion, which is supported by extended observation and communication, the great opposition raised by capital against this inheritance tax bill was not so much in consequence of the tax that would have to be paid upon the decease of the owner as it was that the establishment of that tax would reveal to the local assessors the magnitude of the entire estate and henceforth subject it to the direct annual personal tax.

"My four years of close official study of the State finances compels me to say there is serious ground for complaint. The present tax laws, as administered, are unfair, unjust, and discriminating. Certain classes of property are forced to pay more than their fair proportion of taxation, while other classes escape entirely or pay very little. The entire tax system is disjoined and unsystematic. We have too many taxes and taxing laws and not enough of harmony between them.

Inequality of Taxation.

"We have, first, the general direct tax upon all real and personal property in the State. The theory of this tax is that it is levied fairly and equitably upon all property covered by the law, but such is not the case. No two counties in the State assess real estate according to the same basis of valuation, and the same disparity exists among the towns of the same county. In some localities personal property escapes taxation entirely, in others a small proportion is taxed, and in others still more is taxed, according to the earnestness of the Assessors. Cases were brought to my attention during the past year where, as a result of the Assessors' quickened sense of duty, the value of unimproved real estate had been raised from $50,000 and $60,000 to $180,000 and $190,000.

"A return was recently received in this office from an interior county, accompanied by a letter from the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, stating that the local Assessors in the several towns had made their assessed valuation at the full value, yet the board itself found it necessary, in passing upon the several local returns, to raise the valuation of one town from $973,100 to $1,818,987. No end of cases of a similar character could be cited to prove the inefficiency of the present tax laws as regards even real estate, which is in clear view, and upon which an absolutely fair and equitable valuation could be made, and to prove the disparity of valuation and consequently of tax burden when different localities are taxed for the same purpose.

"It is in personal property, however, that the greatest disparity and the greatest injustice are discovered. Last year an investigation by the Grand Jury of Westchester County disclosed the fact that in that wealthy county, bordering on New York, the ratio of taxable valuation of personal property to real estate, in five towns, was only 1 per cent., and in four other towns the ratio was less than 2 per cent. In another town, in which the Assessors tried to enforce the law, the ratio of personal property to real was 87 per cent., but for the whole county it was only 3 3-10 per cent.

"In the neighboring County of Richmond, in New York Harbor, the ratio was only 6-10 of 1 per cent. In Kings County, containing the great City of Brooklyn, the ratio was only 4 1-3 per cent. In Monroe County, including the City of Rochester, it was 5 6-10 per cent. In Erie County, including the City of Buffalo, it was 6 4-10 per cent., and in the County of Onondaga, including the City of Syracuse, it was 6 7-10 per cent., while in the almost exclusively agricultural Counties of Genesee and Jefferson it was 13 per cent.; in Livingston County it was 14 per cent.; in Washington and Warren Counties, nearly 20 per cent., and in New York 22½ per cent. The ratio of personal property to real, paying taxes, in the whole State, was 12 6-10 per cent., while it is generally believed that the value of the personality in this State is as great as that of the realty."

A Difficult Problem to Solve.

The Controller says that another striking illustration of the inequality of taxation of personal property is found in the figures of 107 estates taken indiscriminately from the inheritance tax rolls in the Controller's office. These estates were taken from several of the large and populous counties, and the taxes have been paid upon them, so that there is no guesswork about the figures. The showing is that where 107 estates had an assessed taxable value of $3,471,413, the appraised value at death was $215,891,568. The assessed value of these estates, during the life of their owners, aggregated only 1 6-10 per cent. of the amount reported by the Appraiser after death, when the strong boxes were taken from the safe deposit vaults to the Surrogate's Court. The figures show not only wholesale evasion of taxation, but ridiculous disparity in assessing even the 1 6-10 per cent. Thirty-four of the estates absolutely escaped taxation, and the assessed value of the estates which did pay varied from 2-10 of 1 per cent. to nearly 19 per cent. of the real value. The Controller adds:

"It seems useless, in view of the above facts and figures, to accumulate data to prove how absolutely unequal our present tax laws are to secure a fair and equitable basis for taxation on personal property. The fact is that from the dawn of civilization the wit of man has failed to discover a plan by which intangible personal property could be made to pay its share of taxation, and it never will be made to pay on the ordinary assessment plan. The problem of imposing an equitable tax on personal property is, moreover, one of great difficulty, if not impossible. Just what personal property may be taxed without making double taxation, and just where lines may fairly be drawn, are vital, but most difficult questions."

Controller Roberts does not approve of the recommendation made by Gov. Black in his recent message to the Legislature favoring the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of taxation and recommend legislation at a future session of the Legislature. The Controller says:

"So many tax commissions and committees in all the leading States of the Union have investigated the subject, and have arrived at practically the same conclusions as to existing conditions, and particularly to the conclusion that intangible personalty almost completely escapes taxation, and so many suggestions of possible remedies for these conditions have been brought forward that it would seem difficult for any commission or committee to add to the sum total of knowledge or to devise new methods. New York alone has investigated the subject with great thoroughness four different times, to wit, in 1862, 1870, 1880, and 1892, and, excepting the investigation of 1880, none has been productive of practical results."

Miscellaneous Recommendations.

The list of taxable corporations was increased last year, notwithstanding the fact that many companies were dissolved and others sold out under foreclosure because of the late business depression; 4,530 corporations paid $2,259,646.49 in taxes in 1897, while 4,401 paid $2,165,610.12 during the year preceding. The Controller says that while the results noted are a source of satisfaction, there are aspects of the corporation tax question open to serious criticism, because of unjust discriminations against corporations organized under New York statutes and against real estate.

Under the laws as at present construed there is a decided advantage to foreign corporations. Citizens of New York State, by incorporating a company with $5,000 under the laws of another State, paying in a so-called surplus, or issuing bonds sufficient to increase the working capital of the corporation to $500,000 or more, would practically escape the operations of the tax laws. The taxation of foreign corporations is a difficult problem to solve, but, in the opinion of the Controller, the proper way to accomplish the desired result is to cease trying to tax the capital stock created by the laws of another State, and to assess an annual tax upon the right to do business in New York State, taking as a measure for such taxation such a portion of the foreign corporation's authorized capital stock as its tangible assets in New York State bear to its entire tangible assets, and using the same excess dividend measures as are used for domestic corporations.

"For the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1897, there was collected under the taxable transfer acts the net sum of $1,829,941, an increase of $33,389 over the preceding year. The number of estates paying taxes was 2,556, as against 2,624 during the year ending Sept. 30, 1896. The total tax paid in 1897 was $2,170,611, of which $1,227,016 was collected on 5 per cent. tax, and $941,119 succession, or 1 per cent. tax, the latter a tax on personal property alone. The Controller suggests several amendments to the transfer tax law, one of which will make certain the non-exemption from the tax of United States bonds.

The Legislature's approval of Controller Roberts's recommendation regarding the taxation of the receipts of racing associations last year increased the revenues from this source by $28,000 to $60,000.

The Controller repeats his recommendation that there should be a classification of the salaries and wages in the charitable institutions of the State. The employes in the State hospitals have already been classified as well as their salaries.

Mr. Roberts believes a great mistake is being made in some of the institutions in regard to the education of the inmates. Thorough investigation has shown that in cases this education costs the State more money than is sufficient to reach even better results, and the courses prescribed in some instances seem entirely out of keeping with the character of the inmates, and poorly adapted to their proper training for the positions in the world which children of their class must expect to occupy.

Controller Roberts says it has been customary for the Legislature each year to appropriate a certain sum for the legislative printing, but the State has been gradually dropping behind in its obligations in this respect, while the volume of printing done has materially increased. On Jan. 1 the payments to the legislative printers for work actually performed were $200,000 in arrears, and Controller Roberts thinks good business methods would prevent this printing debt from further increase. The Controller calls the attention of the Legislature to the large sums expended each year in beautifying departmental reports with illustrations and maps, and suggests that each department should pay for such work out of its individual annual appropriation. The Legislature may not be aware, says the Controller, that one report for the year 1895 is billed at $42,000; others come as high as $20,000 and $30,000.

EXPEDITION TO SIBERIA.

Scientists to Seek Traces of Mongolian Migration to America.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 16.—Gerard Fowke, the well-known scientist of Chillicothe, will leave in a few days for Siberia to pursue certain scientific investigations. He is to join the expedition which has been fitted out by Morris K. Jesup, President of the Museum of Natural History in New York, the prime object of which is to seek positive traces of the migration of Mongolians from Northeastern Asia to Northwestern America.

The plan of operations to be pursued has been placed in the hands of Dr. Franz Boaz, the Australian scientist, who is Curator of the museum, and Mr. Fowke and his assistant will work under his direction. The other member of the expedition will be Dr. F. Laufer, who goes along as an expert ethnologist. Mr. Fowke's investigations will be made in the line of his studies as an archaeologist, which he has pursued in the Scioto Valley from time to time, and notably along the Charles River, in Massachusetts, where he discovered indubitable traces of settlement by the Norsemen. The work of the expedition in Siberia will occupy six or seven years.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Matters That Will Have Consideration at the State Capital in the Course of the Week.

WORK FOR THE COMMITTEES

Appropriation Measures to Come Before the House Ways and Means Committee — Senate Finance Committee to Take Up the Canal Resolution.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—A series of short sessions with little business is anticipated in the Assembly this week. The Assembly committees have been slow in organizing, and a majority of them will not be ready to transact business until the latter part of the week.

The Ways and Means Committee Wednesday will consider Mr. Nixon's bill authorizing the expenditure of $10,000 out of unexpended moneys in the Treasury for the employment of clerical service necessary in preparing plans, maps, and specifications as directed by the Board of Railroad Commissioners; Mr. Nixon's bill appropriating $62,500 for the balance due newspapers for the publication of the general laws of 1897, and E. La G. Smith's bill appropriating money for the establishment of a normal school in the Village of Frankfort, Herkimer County.

On Monday night Assemblyman Donnelly will introduce a substitute bill in place of the one he put in last week, amending the charter of Greater New York by providing that Justices of the municipal courts of that city shall be enabled to hold courts in other districts than their own if vacancy or disability makes it necessary. It is said to be necessary that this bill shall be passed by the Legislature as early as the 25th of this month, and Mr. Donnelly will urge that action be taken upon it without delay.

Among the matters that will be taken up by the Senate and the committees of that body this week is the recommendation of Gov. Black that an investigation of the expenditures under the nine million-dollar canal appropriation bill be instituted. The bill will be considered by the Senate Finance Committee Wednesday. The Senate Grade Crossing bill also will come before the Finance Committee some time this week.

Thursday the Senate Cities Committee will have a hearing on the bill introduced by Senator Brush providing for increase in the number of Health Commissioners of Greater New York, and a decrease in the tenure of office of such Commissioners.

Senator Cantor's bill in relation to the collection of taxes in the various boroughs of Greater New York is in the hands of the Cities Committee, and is down for hearing Tuesday.

Senator Ford probably will introduce his primary election bill some day this week.

WOULD NOT PAY HOTEL BILL.

A Handsomely Dressed Woman Locked Up—Her Husband Astonished at Her Trouble.

A handsome woman with a fourteen months' old baby was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station last night charged with attempting to defraud the Manhattan Hotel out of $30, a bill incurred during her stay there since last Friday, with theatre tickets, &c., included. She lived well while she remained, and her appearance was such as to convince the proprietors of the hotel of her complete ability to discharge any bill she might incur.

She said she came from Chicago on Friday. She had no baggage except a small hand satchel, but she had valuable diamonds. She also had clothing whose value was in the hundreds of dollars, and her sealskin sacque was equally expensive.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon she was about to leave the hotel to go for a walk, as she said to a servant. Assistant Superintendent T. B. Borden grew suspicious as he saw the woman departing and he asked her if she could not conveniently pay her bill.

She grew indignant, and asked him what he meant by making such a request. She was responsible, and he ought to know it, &c., &c. Mr. Borden persisted, and suggested that she leave a diamond ring as security, since she had no baggage. This she indignantly refused to do. He then called Policeman Penny of the Grand Central Station, and the policeman tried to persuade the woman that it would be wisdom on her part to do as the hotel Superintendent asked.

She persisted in her refusal, and the policeman called a carriage and drove her to the station, where Sergt. Ryan likewise tried to induce her to pay the bill. She was more indignant than ever, and as she still declined to make payment or give any security he placed her under arrest. She gave the name of L. Lucas, and said that she was thirty-five years old. Her home, she said, was in New York, and she admitted that the name given was not her correct one. There was no matron in the Grand Central Station, and a carriage was called and the woman and baby were taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, where she was put in charge of Matron Wheeler.

The woman sent out a messenger a few minutes after her arrival, and a couple of hours later a handsomely attired young man arrived. The baby was delighted, tried to break away from its mother, and called the man "papa." The man seemed dumfounded at the predicament his wife was in, and asked her to explain. He pulled out a roll of bills made up of twenty and ten dollar bills, and made repeated efforts to pay the amount to the Sergeant and secure his wife's release. The Sergeant explained that the case was one which would not permit bail without the presence of a Magistrate, and there was nothing that could be done until this morning.

The man went away, refusing to give his name, but assured his wife that he would get her released as soon as possible.

BIBLE RAID IN CHICAGO.

Onlookers at a Fire Scramble for the Sacred Volumes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—During a fire at the Methodist Book Concern to-day someone in the crowd called out to a fireman: "Why don't you take a Bible away and read it? It might do you good."

"You need that sort of a thing a great deal more than I do," retorted the firefighter in an inviting way.

Immediately there was a scramble for the finely bound books. There was no time for selection, the onlookers seizing on what first came to hand. The police came up just then and the thieves got away with their plunder. Bibles to the value of several hundred dollars were stolen.

A PATROLMAN ASSAULTED.

Knocked Senseless While Trying to End a Fight in West 54th Street.

Harry A. Marks, a patrolman attached to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, was found unconscious and bleeding profusely from a wound in the back of his head early yesterday morning in front of 454 West Fifty-fourth Street. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance and was discharged from that institution three hours later with his head wrapped in bandages. His injury consisted of an ugly scalp wound.

About 4:30 o'clock in the morning he heard the noise of a disturbance coming from the direction of Farley's assembly rooms, on Fifty-fourth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and hurried over, although it was off his post, to see what was the matter. A dance had been going on at Farley's, and Marks found several young men fighting in the hallway. He pulled three or four of them out of the place and was about to pull another out when he was struck with a club or some other instrument from behind, and fell fainting to the sidewalk.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, & HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*
Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm,*
Andreas Saxlehner.

RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM

Bishop Potter and President Carter and Prof. Wilson Address College Students.

POLITICS IN THE SCHOOLS

Bishop Potter Thinks the Public School Children Should Have a Political Catechism Concerning the "Right to Sell One's Vote."

The special service for students and college men in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, last evening drew a large gathering.

The service itself was short, comparatively, the feature of the evening being the addresses made by Franklin Carter, President and Barclay Jermain Professor of Natural Theology, Williams College; Woodrow Wilson, Professor of Jurisprudence of Princeton University, and by Bishop Potter. Prof. Carter's subject was "Patriotism and the Republic." Prof. Wilson's was "Patriotism the Duty of Religious men," and Bishop Potter's was "Religious Man the Best Patriots."

Prof. Carter's Address.

Prof. Carter said that progress came by sacrifice and that government is from God. Under no government, in some respects, were there such conditions as under our republican form of government, where, in our institutions of learning for instance, the sons of multi-millionaires and the sons of poor men stood side by side, the sons of the poor men sometimes surpassing the others. He asserted that we should have a theocratic conception of government, a conviction that God ruled, and he then referred to the inequality of conditions in life and referred to the work of the efficient press to lay before its readers the true needs of the people. He showed the necessity of sacrifice that progress should advance at every stage.

Loyal citizens, he said, should by sacrifice to duty be strongholds for the good of government. Governors in getting appeals for executive clemency should not fail to remember that they are the guardians of the law and its just doings. In our horror of lynching we should not forget that back of these petitions for clemency there may be a sowing of seeds of anarchy.

He spoke of the sacredness of our homes and the publicity that some women had to face to bring criminals to justice. Yet such women should be looked upon sometimes as deserving the crown of martyrdom—to bring about justice they sacrificed their own tender feelings when they became witnesses to enable justice to punish crime.

He spoke of the appointment of officials to places of trust who were unworthy of the places. While the good citizens who believe in good government were seeking pleasure or absorbed in business and neglecting to do their duty as citizens, they suddenly wake up to find officials in power, some of whom disdain reform and bade those who did not believe in their ways to go where they would get a warmer reception. The time needed to perform duties they should have performed they neglected, and they are now weeping over the result. He said we think we are a great country, but we should not forget that we cannot be great without God. Religious training, understand, is our mainstay. It develops patriotism, he said, and will make us a happy, free people. He appealed to the students to inculcate the sentiment of religion and spoke of the youth of thirty-five years ago, who gave themselves up on the altar of sacrifice. As Dr. Hitchcock once said: "The cannon ball that hit Fort Sumter had struck the impregnable granite of Plymouth Rock."

The true religious spirit of that period was strong. The great future of the country depended upon the true sense of religious feeling in our every action of to-day for the good of good government.

Bishop Potter on Religion.

Bishop Potter spoke briefly about religious men being the best patriots. After talking of the relations of man to the State, he said he was much impressed by seeing flags flying on the public schoolhouses, and he thought that the children should be imbued with patriotism. He mentioned one thing that he thought would, if it was suggested, arouse the School Commissioners greatly. It was a catechism on politics for the school children. It might have certain lessons to be impressed upon the minds of the children, one of which might be the following:

"My boy, is it right to sell your vote? Is it right to sell it for money? How should men be regarded in the city who do it?"

The Bishop said his hearers could imagine the answer the man who would propose such a catechism would get from the School Commission. He spoke of how, to suggest the education of children in the knowledge of the doings of this kind, would he frowned down as an "unpleasant subject," if an ordinary congregation was spoken to on the subject, for the modern idea of the pulpit sometimes, he said, was not to make people feel uncomfortable! He pictured Jesus weeping over Jerusalem, and referred to the unpleasantness of what that weeping scene, must be in some modern minds, as applied to the condition of certain things of the present day.

He spoke of Beaconsfield and Gladstone as two great men who had impressed him when he saw them in the House of Commons. Gladstone always acted as one with the sense of being a servant of God. That was the faith everybody in this country should have. That was what made religious men the best patriots.

Prof. Wilson said that patriotism was naturally the duty of religious men. He showed how one became devoted to his country and that character is the object of a nation's life far more than an individual's. The individual, however, had a future that the nation had not, and religion, therefore, made him a patriot. Nations had no salvation beyond this world. They are to-day in the public eye. He said he did not advise men to go into public office, but he did advise them to go into politics.

CONTEST EDWARD KANE'S WILL.

His Wife and Son Lay Claim to Property Worth $250,000 Left to Mrs. Strauss.

The will of Edward Kane, a wholesale liquor dealer who died about a month ago, will be contested by his widow, Julia Bertha Kane, and his son, Henry E. Kane. Mrs. Kane lives in Germany, having separated from her husband many years ago. Mr. Kane left most of his property, amounting to about $250,000, to Mrs. S. Strauss, with whom he lived at 755A Monroe Street, Brooklyn Borough, and her children. The wife is mentioned only with the words, "I have heretofore settled considerable property on my wife, Julia Bertha Kane."

Stephen M. Hoye, counsel for the contestants, called attention yesterday to the fact that one clause of the will reads: "To Mamie Kane, the daughter of Annie Gilsinger, now Annie Strauss, a set of diamond earrings." "How did this young woman become Annie Kane if she is the daughter of Mrs. Strauss?" said Mr. Hoye.

Mrs. Strauss said yesterday that there was nothing wrong about the will, and that Mr. Kane knew well enough that he ought to provide for her and her children.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Variety of Matters That May Cause Lively Discussions in the House and Senate.

DEBATES ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Hawaiian Annexation Coming Up in the Senate—Cuban Speeches Expected in the House—Vote on Immigration Bill To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Hawaiian annexation treaty will occupy the major portion of the time of the Senate this week. It appears improbable, however, that the treaty will be taken up to-morrow. There is a unanimous agreement to vote upon the Immigration bill to-morrow, and it is altogether probable that this vote will be preceded by some discussion of the merits of the bill. The friends of the measure are confident of its passage, but they are not hopeful of getting it through without further debate.

Senator Wolcott has given notice of his intention to address the Senate Monday, and in his address is to make a report of the transactions of the recent International Bimetallic Commission.

When the Senate resumes consideration of the Hawaiian treaty, Senator Morgan will take the floor, and it is understood will consume at least another day in the presentation of his views in favor of annexation. He will be followed by Senators Pettigrew and White in opposition to the treaty, and by other Senators for and against it. There is no hope that the discussion will be concluded this week. A great many Senators wish to speak, and as long as the result of the vote is as uncertain as it is at present, neither side will be disposed to allow the vote to be taken.

The Senate has agreed to vote on the confirmation of Attorney General McKenna as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Friday, and the probabilities are that this vote will be preceded by some discussion as to Mr. McKenna's merits.

The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill in all probability will be reported Monday, and there may be an effort to secure its consideration this week.

The House is likely to become the arena for a general discussion of foreign relations in connection with the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill during the present week. The Cuban situation, the annexation of Hawaii, and the designs of the European powers toward China will be the principal topics to attract attention. The House managers do not want an extended debate on Cuba precipitated at this time, but the minority is determined to press the question during the consideration of the Consular bill. They believe the time is particularly opportune, owing to the anti-autonomy riots in Havana.

To-morrow is District of Columbia Day, and Tuesday the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill will be resumed. This is likely to be finished Tuesday, after which the Consular and Diplomatic bill probably will consume the remainder of the week.

CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.

Report to Secretary Wilson on Experiments with Antitoxine Serum—Said to be a Good Thing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. D. E. Salmon, has submitted to Secretary Wilson a report upon the experiments made in the treatment of hogs for hog cholera with anti-toxine serum.

Referring to this report, Secretary Wilson remarked that undoubtedly the results reported by Dr. Salmon were most encouraging to hog raisers. The cost of the serum was only 10 cents a head for animals treated, and doubtless in course of time this light cost would be still further reduced.

"It is, in my opinion," said the Secretary, "of the utmost importance that this serum for the next year at least be made by the bureau under our own supervision and distributed in large quantities in order to demonstrate its efficiency upon a more extended scale. It is absolutely essential that during the experimental stage serum of undoubted quality be used.

"Unless the hog growers can obtain it from this department they will be forced to depend upon what can be obtained from private sources, and owing to the novelty of this product not only will discouragingly exorbitant prices be charged for it, but in many cases inferior products may be offered. This would preclude the possibility of making a satisfactory test on a widely extended scale.

"I propose to ask Congress to provide an appropriation necessary to enable this department to furnish 2,000,000 doses of serum during the next year, and to make a considerable portion of the appropriation immediately available. It seems from Dr. Salmon's report that it takes three or four months to put a horse now in condition to supply the serum, consequently the work upon an extended scale must be undertaken at once.

"The losses from hog cholera are so enormous and have weighed so heavily for years upon our farmers that I cannot imagine that Congress will for a moment hesitate to make the appropriations necessary to carry on this work thoroughly.

"Indeed, apart from the great stake the farmers have in this matter, to refuse to provide for a thorough test of this remedy now would be, indeed, penny wise and pound foolish; for the discovery of this serum has involved already many years of work and a very large sum of money. It would be a great mistake, now that so great a discovery seems to have been made, not to finish the work by giving it a thorough and extensive test."

MAY MARRY A PRINCE.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 16.—Talk of a marriage between Prince Fabian Colonna, whose home is in Corsica, but who now spends most of his time in Paris, and a Virginia girl, Miss Eleanor Berger Moran, has aroused much interest here.

Prince Colonna and Miss Moran have been corresponding for some time, and have exchanged photographs. The Prince recently sent Miss Moran a fan which was owned by Princess Eliza Bonaparte, sister of Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. He dedicated a poem to her recently after obtaining the consent of her mother to do so, and wrote asking Mrs. Moran and her daughter to come to Paris and permit him to introduce them in Paris society.

Miss Moran is connected by marriage with the Bonapartes of Baltimore, and is a member of one of the most prominent families in the South.

The Prince of Wales

ORDERS

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

ABERGELDIE CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

Please supply three dozen Hoff's Malt Extract, on account of H. R. H. Prince of Wales. J. CROSS.

By goods train to Abergeldie, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract makes Flesh and Blood. More strength in one dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract than in a cask of Ale, Beer or Porter, without their intoxicating effects.

DISABLED STEAMER ADRIFT.

Tugs Searching for Her Off the Newfoundland Coast—May Be the Parkmore.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 16.—The unidentified disabled steamer, supposed to be the British steamer Parkmore, that was lying off this port last night, has been driven seaward by the severe storm. Great anxiety is felt for her safety.

A tug went to search for her this morning, but failed to find her. Three other tugs are getting ready to sail at daybreak to-morrow. It is feared the steamer is helpless.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Capt. Ritson, commanding the British steamship Willow Branch, which arrived in port to-day from Hamburg with a general cargo after a rough voyage, states that on Jan. 7 to the eastward of the Grand Banks he passed close to an unknown steamship that was heavily listed to starboard, but she did not signal that assistance was necessary. He describes the vessel to have been a large, deeply laden craft, with a red funnel, with black top and red band around it, and believes it to have been one of the Allan Line fleet. The Willow Branch experienced heavy westerly gales, with snow and hail squalls.

The unknown steamship passed by the Willow Branch may be the steamship Parkmore, Capt. Evans, from Avonmouth for Boston, reported off St. John's, N. F., Saturday, with cargo shifted and steering gear disabled.

BROOKLYN POLICE MYSTIFIED.

Looking for Two Women and a Man—A Case Full of Mysterious Disappearances.

The Brooklyn police have on their hands a somewhat mysterious case. Three days ago the Rev. James Joseph Seibold, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Wyandotte, Mich., visited the Borough Police Headquarters and asked the police to find his two sisters, one of whom has been missing for over a year and the other has been missing for two months.

Mrs. Antony Nopenny, Father Seibold's elder sister, was the widow of a florist who kept two establishments in Grand Street, Brooklyn. After his death she closed up one of the shops and sold the other to Joseph Martin, but continued to live in the room at the rear of the store. She was sixty years old, was somewhat eccentric, and well-to-do. She was acquainted with Louis Andressy, who lived at 373 Ewen Street, and seemed to have an influence of some kind over her. Andressy was a man with a police record. He owed Mrs. Nopenny money.

Martin failed in business in 1896 and closed the store. Mrs. Nopenny said she would live with Martin's mother for a while, but at 9 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 21 she went to Andressy's house. Detective Roche afterward obtained an admission from Andressy that she visited him, although when, on Nov. 22, Martin went to him for news of her he denied having seen her. She has never been seen since by any of her Brooklyn acquaintances. The next day Andressy deserted his wife and four children and disappeared. He had been arrested in New York on a charge of forgery, and a groceryman named Wagner had gone on his bond.

Four months later his wife received a letter from him. She gave his address to Wagner, who had supported her in her destitution. Wagner went to New York, got Andressy, who is a dwarf, and took him to a police court, but it was closed. He took Andressy home, took his clothes away, and locked him in a room to prevent his escape. Then he delivered Andressy to the authorities. Andressy managed to settle the case and again disappeared.

It was August, 1897, when the other sister appeared on the scene. She was Miss Josephine Seibold of Kansas City. She came to Brooklyn to see her sister, and was amazed to learn of her disappearance. She at once informed the police. Detective Roche was put on the case, and he succeeded in tracing Andressy to Burlington, Vt. Then, so as to get him in reach of the Brooklyn police, he looked up his record and got two charges against him, one of grand larceny and the other of forgery. Andressy was brought to Brooklyn, and admitted to Roche that he owed Mrs. Nopenny money, and that she had been in his house on the night of her disappearance.

During a temporary absence of Roche from town Andressy's case came up in court. Ignorant of the reasons for retaining him in jail, the District Attorney's office accepted a plea of guilty, and sentence was suspended. Andressy promptly disappeared again, and when Roche got back the bird had flown. This was in September, 1897.

Three days ago Father Seibold appeared at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn, and said that his sister Josephine, after leaving Brooklyn, had gone to Hartford, Conn., and opened a school for languages. Two months ago her letters to him suddenly ceased. He had informed the Hartford police, and they reported that they could find no trace of her. The Brooklyn police will try to find some trace of her. Mrs. Nopenny, aged 58, and Caroline Ulch, with mdse. to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M. yesterday.

SS Lisbonense, (Br.,) Couch, Maranham Dec. 21, Ceara 30th, and Para Jan. 4, with mdse. and one passenger to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M. yesterday.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Genoa Jan. 4, Naples 5th, and Gibraltar 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:06 A. M. yesterday.

SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) Van der Est, Surinam Dec. 21, Demerara 23d, Trinidad 27th, Carupano 28th, Cumana and Guanta 29th, La Guayra 30th, Puerto Cabello 31st, Curacao Jan. 3, Jacmel 5th, Aux Cayes 6th, and Port au Prince 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M. yesterday.

SS Richmond, Glover, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Jan. 13 and Charleston 14th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool Jan. 8, Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 P. M. yesterday.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Delonde, Havre Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. yesterday.

Ship Hougomont, (of Glasgow,) McNeil, Rio Janeiro 56 days, in ballast to John R. Livermore.

Bark Arethusa, (of Greenock,) Wilson, Iquique 93 days, with nitrate of soda to W. R. Grace & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 16, 9:30 P. M., north, moderate breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) for London.
SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) for Genoa, Naples, and Leghorn.
SS Henri Reith, (Br.,) for Dover for orders.
SS Bellarden, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Styria, (Aust.,) for Trieste, via Pensacola.
SS Pocasset, (Br.,) for Oran, Venice, and Trieste.
SS Sobralense, (Br.,) for Barbados, &c.
SS St. Paul, for Newport News.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Creole, for New Orleans.
SS Ohio, for Philadelphia.
SS Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.
SS Matthewan, for Galveston.
SS Britannic, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Ship Forest Hall, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken Dec. 8, in lat. 21.04 S., lon. 31.15 W., by Bark Arethusa.

Miscellaneous.

The Mate and nine seamen of the Italian brigantine Celestina, which was lost on the south side of Watlings Island while on a voyage from Venice to Savannah, arrived yesterday on SS Antilla.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlewein, from New York for Copenhagen and Stettin, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, from New York, arr. at Havre at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:15 A. M. to-day.

SS

The Wanamaker Store

Consistent and Contradictory

AN irrepressible conflict prevails here between Dry Goods and Decoration. In the Rotunda and Main Aisle the snow-storm fills the air with poetic dampness and a decorative chill. A man turns up his coat collar, and a lady hoists her umbrella; another shivers a little, and still another goes to Broadway and wonders at the sudden cessation of the snow-storm.

All *that* is Contradictory to the array of Spring Dress Stuffs that are diffused over the counters like apple-blossoms on the spring grass of an orchard. But the house and the Dry Goods are Consistent—Wanamaker's and the greatest Dress Goods stocks are a perfect synthesis.

Important News About Women's Shoes.

OUR shoe folks are just aching to lose a lot of money—some thousands of dollars. And the whole power of the house is back of the

effort. All that follows about shoes concerns losses, and we spend hundreds of dollars this morning to create loss.

But there is a fine side to it. Our losses do not destroy property. Fires and floods annihilate value, but these money-losing shoes are worth just as much to wearers as they were before we curtailed the prices.

And there is another fine side to the successful sacrifice. We gain room. Our stock is made orderly. The whole proceeding then appears to be right, reasonable and regular.

First. Ten sorts of women's shoes.

They are all good kinds, fresh and popular. Combinations of cloth, kidskin, with patent leather tips. Toes that are pointed, plain, round or medium. Soles that are welted and stitched. The group numbers 2,185 pairs. The values have been $3—some not quite so much. The charm is in the price,

$1.50.

Second. Women's shoes that are worth $4.

This is the second ringing of the first bell. But the repetition is based upon increased quantities. By every proper market standard of value these shoes are worth $4. They were the product of a slack-time contract with a first-class shop. We have sold 9,000 pairs at $2.60. The balance are to go at

$2.

Light and heavy. All toe shapes. Laced or buttoned.

Third. Highest grade Kee-Wanamaker Cushion Shoes.

They were $3.90 and cheap at that—very cheap. But we give them a hard competition with the high grade of the same sort of shoes at $2.40. The lower priced ones were so good that they hurt the sale of the higher priced, and thus some of the latter got left.

It's the soles that make them. Felt for softness, cork for dryness, oak-sole leather for durableness. The whole 1,960 of them go down with a thud to

$2.40.

Women of wisdom may heed—should heed. In these offerings there is neither trace nor suspicion of misplaced confidence.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

"To Order" Trousers, $6.50.

THIS is a merchant-tailoring proposition which presses the ready-to-wear clothing pretty closely on its own particular vantage ground of price.

A pair of trousers made to your measure in the best way we know how to do it (and that's the best known to the tailor's art) from a splendid quality of worsted or cheviot.

$6.50.

Take your choice from about 30 patterns. The lowest prices heretofore have been $7.50 to $8, and the usual price nearer $9 for this grade of cloth and tailoring.

Second floor.

Hurt Books.

EVERY day sees several hundred more go upon the bargain table. They don't last long against such a general interest and appreciation. And, mind you, these are not cheap editions. Most of them are works in copyrighted fiction,—late things. Many are in sets,—the works of modern classical writers. Some are religious, some scientific;—all are desirable and good. Prices often one-third, sometimes one-half the regular,—few are more than half price.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Spring 1898—Some of Its New Silks

THE early arrivals in spring fabrics are putting in an appearance with a daily increasing frequency. As yet this is but the advance guard; but they presage the approach of a magnificent army.

It is the Wanamaker principle to be first, and the spring silks which we are showing now are the very first out of Lyons. Two of them which reached here Friday, deserve a mention to themselves in that part of our store news which treats of distinguished arrivals.

One of them is a block-printed foulard. Three patterns, and eleven shades in each.

At $1.25—In waves of colors, with black blocks in relief, shaded white, printed on grounds of cardinal, rose, coral, heliotrope, navy blue, emerald, beige, resida, gray and cerise, mordure, cadet blue.

At $1.25—Printings of diamond blocks and dashes of black and white on grounds of red, rose, brown, resida, beige, cerise, gray, navy blue, light blue and Yale blue.

At $1—A block pattern of pink, blue, coral, light brown and black or white. Very striking, daring and effective.

The other is a new taffeta, like most of its kind here, made in special imports.

At $1 a yd.—A wholly new effect resulting from a daring use of blocks of color, hair-lined with black. The colors are combinations of cardinal and green, blue and white, rose and white, cerise and white, emerald, rose and white, brown, light green and white, blue, Nile green and white, cardinal, Nile green and white, blue, cardinal and white, brown and white, heliotrope and white, blue and beige, black and white.

A Car-load of Chiffoniers

MORE of the hand-made furniture came Saturday, and in the lot, a car-load of Chiffoniers. They are really superb pieces of work, and cheaper now than you are likely to see them again.

It is impossible to convey in words the peculiar excellencies of this furniture. In the trite phrase it "must be seen to be appreciated," for its superiority is so general and universal and all-embracing that there is scarcely a single prominent feature to grasp at and talk about. It is, in general terms, found in the selection of woods, the finishing of the surfaces, and especially in the careful, painstaking, elaborately thoughtful workmanship. If genius is, according to the saying, an infinite capacity for taking pains, then these furniture pieces are works of genius. Chiffonier details follow. Add one-half to our price to get regular values.

At $17—Of oak, highly polished; 6 ft. high, fancy shaped top 22x28; pittern plate French beveled mirror 13x20; 3 large and 2 small drawers and hat box in base.

At $21—Of bird's-eye maple, highly polished, 6 ft. 3 in. high, fancy shaped top 20x36; pattern plate French beveled mirror 18x24; swell front, top drawer; 6 large drawers in base.

At $20—Of imitation mahogany, highly polished, 6 ft. 3 in. high, fancy shaped top 20x36; pattern plate French beveled mirror 18x24; 6 drawers in base.

At $23—Of bird's-eye maple, highly polished, 6 ft. 3 in. high, fancy shaped top 20x36; pattern plate French beveled mirror 18x24; 4 large drawers and two-door hat box in base; top drawer has serpentine-shaped front.

At $21.50—Of quartered oak, highly polished, 6 ft. 2 in. high, fancy shaped top 19x36; pattern plate French beveled mirror 18x24; double hat closet and 4 large drawers in base.

At $26—Of mahogany, highly polished, 6 ft. 3 in. high, fancy shaped top 20x36; oval French beveled mirror 18x24; 6 large drawers in base.

At $30—Of bird's-eye maple, highly polished, 6 ft. high; fancy shaped top 20x36; pattern plate French beveled mirror 20x24; 5 large drawers in base, all serpentine-shaped front.

At $33—Of mahogany, highly polished 6 ft. 2 in. high, fancy shaped top 22x38; pattern plate French beveled mirror 15x22, with nicely carved standards; 5 drawers, full swell front, brass handles.

A January Sale of Writing Paper

ONE of the best known of all writing paper makers has closed with us a transaction whereby a thousand reams of paper comes to us and a very small amount of money compared with regular prices passes to him.

The paper is on sale this morning, and you cannot help appreciating it on its own merits without regard to the fact that our price is from a half to a third the ordinary figures.

It is new and fresh;—it isn't damaged, nor weak in assortment. All the styles, shades and sizes which are presently popular are in the lot, as follows:

FINISH	SHADES
Parchment, Bond,	White and azure.
Glove finish,	Cream and azure.
Royal vellum,	Azure.
Plated Wove,	Cream.
Irish Linen,	Cream.
Linen,	English violet, granite, and rose.
Ashes of Roses,	Two-toned opaque.

Sizes are Billet, Octavo, Titian, Mignon, and Victor.

The regular prices on this paper would range from 50c. to 75c. for a quarter-ream. Our price for the same (5 quires, 120 sheets), 25 cents. Envelopes to match 100 in a box, 25c.

The Jewelry Store.

JEWELRY store bargains are bargains to think about. Think about these:

First, there's the Wanamaker watch. A watch made especially for us in Geneva, and accompanied by a certificate of accuracy from the Geneva Observatory. A watch to last two or three lifetimes, and one to keep true to the last. It is sold for almost exactly what it costs us, and is the cheapest watch in America to-day. With 14-karat open-face case, $50.

There's a minute repeater here in a 14-karat hunting case which we will sell for $100. Exclusive jewelry stores would ask anywhere from $150 to $185 for the same watch.

A half-hour repeater, in an open-faced silver case for $27.

Ladies' 14-karat enameled Chatelaine watches, $20. Colors are red, light blue, dark blue, green and pink.

Silver Chatelaine watches, $4.50.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Mattresses and Pillows.

WE don't use anything but the *best* materials. That rule shuts out the merely *good*. Nevertheless, we think you will find these prices to your liking. They should be,—they are about 25 per cent. less than last month for the same work.

All these are for 40lb. mattresses, in one or two parts, as you prefer.

Mattresses made from best black mixed hair, with reliable quality of ticking, formerly $12; now, $8.50.

Mattresses made from pure South American curled hair, best blue striped tick, formerly $18; now, $12.

Mattresses made from super black drawings, best ticking, formerly $25; now, $18.

FEATHER PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS.

Of best ticking, and live-geese feathers.

Pillows, 20x30 in., weight, 3 lbs., formerly $2.25; now, $1.50.

Bolsters, 20x56 in., weight, 5 lbs., formerly $3.75; now, $2.50.

Pillows, 20x30 in., weight, 3 lbs., formerly $1.50; now, $1.05.

Bolsters, 20x56 in., weight, 6 lbs., formerly $3; now, $2.10.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW LINE TO THE KLONDIKE

The International Navigation Company to Send Five of Its Ships to the Pacific Coast.

TO ENTER THE ALASKA TRADE

They Will Be Managed by the Empire Transportation Company—Expected that the Company Will Expand Its Operations.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The International Navigation Company has decided to organize a company to engage in the Klondike and Pacific Coast trade. The company will be called the Empire Transportation Company and Clement A. Griscom will be its President.

Cramps' shipyard is now busy thoroughly overhauling the Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Conemaugh, and refitting them with passenger accommodations, especially adapted for the Alaska trade. The boats will be newly furnished throughout and equipped with all the modern conveniences for the safety and comfort of passengers. They will be lighted with electricity, will be well ventilated, and will have ample bathroom accommodations. The cuisine will be well looked after, and to insure an ample supply of fresh meat and vegetables a cold-storage plant will be installed. The boats will be dispatched to the Pacific Coast as soon as alterations are completed.

General Manager Higbee of the International Navigation Company said to-day that the Empire Transportation Company was not likely to limit its sphere of action to the Alaska trade. All of the company's agencies in Europe and this country would be available for securing passenger and freight business, and the inevitable result would be the great expansion of the operations of the Empire Company in the near future.

The officers of the International Navigation Company are now engaged on plans for larger steamers to replace the five boats withdrawn from their North Atlantic service. The new ships will be equipped with all the modern improvements and adapted to the requirements of the traffic. They will be built in this country, probably by the Cramps.

Gold Seekers from Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 16.—The next few weeks will see the departure of several men from this place on their way to the Klondike. Their routes are not yet determined, but all are confident of being in the first rush to the gold fields, when the passes and rivers open. Among those who say they are going are E. A. Jackson, E. C. Humphrey, A. B. Banta, W. J. Andrus, A. M. Davis, Albert Bell, Herbert Engel, Harry O'Neil, Frank Smith, A. J. Van Saun, William Bonner, and Harry Jackson.

HOW PERCY LOCKYAR DIED.

The Mutilated Body of the Missing Child Found in a Creek in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The body of five-year-old Percy Lockyar, who is believed to have been murdered Friday night by fifteen-year-old Samuel Henderson, was found to-day in the bottom of Reddies Creek, Sixtieth and Catharine Streets.

Young Henderson is locked in a cell at Police Headquarters. The body of the child, when found, was weighted with two heavy stones, one fastened to his neck and the other to his ankles. His skull was crushed in, and there was a knife thrust just above the heart and similar wounds on his breast, side, and forehead, while on one side of his face was a long cut extending from below the eye to the chin.

The crime seems to have been of the most horrible character, and if all its alleged details are true it stamps young Henderson as a degenerate of the worst type. He does not seem to realize the enormity of his crime. Yesterday, after his arrest, he admitted a knowledge of the knife thrust, but said it was due to the child accidentally running against an open knife. Fearful of arrest, he said he threw the boy into the creek. To-day, however, when shown the mutilated body of the child, he admitted that he was responsible for those cuts as well, but he still persisted that it was an accident.

The police, however, believe it was a planned murder, in which the guilty one also purposed ending the life of another small boy, Willie Addison, aged seven years.

Henderson, it is said, has been reading trashy novels of the wild western stamp and has shown a desire to emulate the heroes of those tales. The police assert that he accompanied Lockyar and Addison to the woods, as he told yesterday, but instead of any accident happening to either, he tied both children to a tree. Addison broke away and ran home.

Dr. Morton, the Coroner's physician, examined young Lockyar's body to-day and decided that the thrust above the heart was the cause of the little fellow's death. The police searched for the body all of last night, and it was not until after daylight this morning that it was found.

A fact that has come out in connection with Henderson's alleged crime is that his father, John D. Henderson, was on trial before Judge Reed, in October, 1892, charged with killing a man named Christopher Nelson. The killing was the outcome of a quarrel. Henderson, when arraigned, pleaded guilty to manslaughter. He was remanded for sentence, but some time later it was shown that the death was largely accidental and there was no murderous intent. He was admitted to bail, and is now a free man.

FINGER IN A SLOT MACHINE.

Lugubrious Discovery at a Brooklyn Elevated Road Station.

A finger, carefully wrapped in tissue paper and inserted in an envelope, was found early yesterday morning on a station of the Brooklyn Elevated Road. The finger appeared to have been recently cut off.

Dr. Alfred E. Wadsworth of 185 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, and a party of friends were waiting on the Franklin Avenue Station of the Brooklyn Elevated Road for a train. One of the party, taking a cent, dropped it into a slot machine. In reaching into the shelf for the chocolate which he supposed would be forthcoming, he drew out, instead, a theatre ticket envelope bearing the name of the Montauk Theatre. It contained a bulky object and the party grouped around to see what they supposed to be some new advertising scheme. Instead, a large roll of tissue paper was found, which when unraveled, contained the finger. The nail had been carefully manicured, and from the size and shape of the finger it was believed that it was that of a woman. It bore no traces of decomposition.

The find was turned over to Deputy Chief of Police McLaughlin, who will investigate.

Fire at Lafayette College.

EASTON, Penn., Jan. 16.—Pardee Hall, one of the buildings of Lafayette College, which was nearly destroyed by fire a month ago, was the scene of another fire to-night, and it was in that part of the burned west wing in which the books of the Ward Library had been kept. The flames were discovered about 7:30 o'clock, and were soon extinguished. It is believed the fire was due to embers which were smoldering in the basement from the previous fire. As the fire was among the ruins of the last fire, the loss is not large.

Mortally Wounded, Lived 14 Weeks.

WILMINGTON, Ohio, Jan. 16.—Attorney J. C. Martin Oct. 9 shot George McMillan in this city. The ball struck McMillan in the neck and cut his spinal cord half in two. Yesterday, after being mortally wounded fourteen weeks, McMillan died. Last night Martin, who had been indicted for shooting to kill, surrendered to the Sheriff. Monday an attempt will be made to indict him for murder. The quarrel that caused the shooting was over a will.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB.

Increased Premiums Offered for the Twenty-second Annual Dog Show to be Opened Feb. 21.

The premium list of the Westchester Kennel Club, which will give its twenty-second annual show at Madison Square Garden Feb. 21, 22, 23, 24, shows richer prizes to be contested for than at any previous show. A special prize of $20 each is offered by the club for the best exhibit of four of the following breeds entered and owned by one exhibitor:

English bloodhounds, mastiffs, rough and smooth coated St. Bernards, Great Danes, Russian wolfhounds, greyhounds, foxhounds, pointers, English setters, Irish setters, Gordon setters, field spaniels, cocker spaniels, collies, poodles, bulldogs, bull terriers, Boston terriers, dachshunds, beagles, smooth and wire haired fox terriers, Irish terriers, Scottish terriers, black and tan terriers, Yorkshire terriers, pugs, and toy spaniels.

Contributions of prizes by various dog clubs throughout the country offer a wide field for fanciers. The English Bloodhound Club of America offers, for members only, the club trophy for the best bloodhound; a gold medal each for the best dog and bitch, as well as a silver medal each for the best dog and bitch puppy. The American Mastiff Club offers the Westminster Challenge Cup, worth $300, and a diploma for the best mastiff under three years of age, owned by a member of the club; the club's silver challenge cup and a diploma for the best American-bred mastiff; the Taunton gold medal for the best American-bred mastiff under two years of age, and a number of lesser trophies for others of the breed.

Silver cups are offered by the Great Dane Club of America for Great Danes, and medals and prizes by the National Greyhound Club for greyhounds, deerhounds, and Russian wolfhounds. Lapdogs will probably be largely entered in the coming show, to judge from the richness of the prizes offered. The President's cup, offered by Jenkins Van Schaick of the Collie Club of America, valued at $300, is for the best collie. There is also the grand annual collie sweepstakes, the junior sweepstakes for collies, and the special stud dog prize. The Poodle Club of America offers a number of money prizes for poodles.

The other classes for which prizes are offered, are terriers, beagles, dachshunde, pointers, Gordon and Irish setters, spaniels, and bulldogs.

The entries for all the classes close on Feb. 5, with Secretary George De Forest Grant. James Mortimer, who, for many years, has been Superintendent of the show, will act in like capacity this year. The members of the Dog Show Committee are B. R. Kittredge, Chairman; G. De F. Grant, and Winthrop Rutherfurd, who judged so well in the polo pony classes in the recent horse show.

The judges named for the various classes are:

St. Bernards, Newfoundland dogs, and pugs, Miss A. H. Whitney, Lancaster, Mass.; Great Danes, J. Blackburn Miller, New York City; American foxhounds, Dr. A. C. Hengst, Portsmouth, N. H.; pointers, Charles Heath, Newark, N. J.; English setters, William Tallman, Greensborough, N. C.; Irish and Gordon setters, George Jarvis, New York City; sporting spaniels, Andrew Laidlaw, Galt, Ontario; collies, Robert McEwen, Byron, Ontario; poodles, Charles D. Bernheimer, New York City; bulldogs, French bulldogs, E. D. Faulkner, New York City; Boston terriers, Arthur Mulvey, Cohasset, Mass.; beagles, H. F. Schellhass, Brooklyn; bloodhounds, mastiffs, Russian wolfhounds, deerhounds, greyhounds, English foxhounds, old English sheepdogs, Dalmatians, dachshunde, all terriers, (except Boston terriers,) whippets, Italian greyhounds, toy spaniels, schipperkes, Pomeranians, and miscellaneous class, George Raper, Wincobank, Yorkshire, England.

ORGANIZED LABOR AT ODDS.

Cigarmakers Charge Labor Temple Committee with Scheming—Bakers and Waiters Quarrel.

James P. Archibald, formerly a prominent delegate to the Central Labor Union, and for a time Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, is back again in the Central Labor Union, and yesterday was Chairman of its meeting. He held the meeting, which was inclined to be disorderly, well in hand.

A breeze was raised by Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers, who made an attack upon the Labor Temple Committee, also known as the Labor Exchange Committee.

Delegate George W. Warner of that committee made a report, in which he said that it had a standing order for unemployed cigarmakers to supply 2,000 cigars as samples. The cigarmakers had failed to respond to this order, although it would lead to orders for 100,000 cigars a week later on. The committee would meet this evening, and he hoped that the cigarmakers would make their appearance.

This seemed to arouse the anger of Delegate Brown, who said: "There is no use in trying to draw the cigarmakers into this. We won't go into a scheme, and the cigarmakers are not schemers. The labor temple can never accomplish anything. It is going into competition with legitimate contractors."

An outburst of laughter came from the floor, and that only served to make Brown angrier. Delegate Warner said he wanted to know whether Brown intended to keep the thousands of idle cigarmakers in New York in further idleness.

Delegate Fitzgerald of the Marble Workers reproached Brown as being illiberal and selfish, and Delegate Jones of the Clothing Cutters also censured him.

Chairman Archibald put an end to this squabbling, and then a quarrel arose between the representatives of the bakers and the waiters. A masquerade ball of all the bakers' unions of New York was held at Maennerchor Hall, in East Fifty-sixth Street, on Saturday evening, and while it was at its height and bakers in various costumes were capering about, Delegate Fuerst of the Germania Waiters appeared on the scene with six members of his union and wanted to have several waiters who belonged to a Socialist union discharged. The proprietor of the hall refused to comply with the demand, whereupon all the Germania Waiters who were at work there went on strike. Their places were immediately filled by non-union men.

Fuerst next went to the ballroom and tried to make the band strike, too. The musicians seemed willing to comply with his request, but the bakers became angry at having their ball disturbed, and threatened to throw Fuerst out of the window. He escaped.

Droellinger, of the bakers, and Fuerst, of the waiters, are both delegates to the Central Labor Union from their respective organizations, and they resumed their unions' quarrel in the meeting. When the quarrel threatened to spread to other delegates who were inclined to take sides Chairman Archibald brought down his gavel and stopped further discussion upon the subject.

SAYS CHENEY IS INNOCENT.

Statement Made to ex-Officials of Kings County by a Convict.

A statement made yesterday by "Kid" Wilson, who is serving a term in the Kings County Penitentiary for train wrecking, tends to further prove the innocence of Alfred Cheney, who is now serving a twenty-year sentence in the penitentiary for the same crime. John H. Burtis, formerly Charities Commissioner of Kings County, became convinced of Cheney's innocence while in office, and has been working hard to have him pardoned. His efforts have so far been without avail. Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn, while in Congress, also worked for Cheney's release.

Yesterday Mr. Burtis, Mr. Wilson, and Gardiner D. Matthews had a long conversation with "Kid" Wilson at the penitentiary. The train-wrecker said that Cheney had nothing whatever to do with the crime, which was committed in the Indian Territory five years ago. The robbers wrecked a train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, shot an express guard, and took considerable plunder.

Wilson said that the "job" was done by six men. He himself was seventeen years old at the time, and another of the gang was also a boy. These two were the only ones arrested, the four men escaping. One of these men, Wilson said, was Frank Cheney, a brother of Alfred, and it was he who "put up" the "job." This man was killed in a fight soon afterward.

At the request of his visitors Wilson put these statements in writing, and Postmaster Wilson will take the papers to Washington in a few days and present the facts to the Department of Justice.

Apponaug Company of Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 16.—The committee of creditors of the Apponaug Dyeing, Bleaching, and Printing Company recommended yesterday that the company's offer of 20 per cent. be accepted. The concern owes over $90,000. Some of the creditors say they will not sign a release. If they persist in refusing, insolvency proceedings will be instituted. There is a mortgage for $130,000 on the property.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN.

Appointment of George C. Clausen to the Park Board Is a Popular One—Winnings of Belle Meade Farm.

When it became known among the riders and drivers of this city that George C. Clausen had been appointed by Mayor Van Wyck as President of the Park Board there was joy on all sides, for Mr. Clausen has long been one of the daily riders in the park. He is a finished equestrian, and from experience he knows the needs of the men and women who frequent the drives and the bridle paths in the park. There are any number of places along the bridle paths where the soil has been scattered until it is worn hard and where a new top dressing would be appreciated, and still other spots where it is very soft and deep and where a horse is obliged to flounder, almost fetlock deep, through the dirt. A uniformity of depth in the top dressing would make riding on the bridle paths more pleasant and less dangerous. Another matter which Commissioner Clausen has probably noticed during his trips, and one of the first he would from a horseman's point of view attend to, is the sharp turns on the bridle paths. There are places, especially at the northern end of the reservoir on the eastern side, where the turns are so sharp that it is a wonder that more accidents have not happened there. The bridle path at this point branches out in a V shape, and there is at the apex of the V a clump of trees which hides the view of the main path. Bodies of horsemen, such as the New York Riding Club, of which Commissioner Clausen was formerly President, often dash along the road at top speed, and are obliged at this point to check their speed. A runaway horse coming up the other branch of the road would cause a lot of trouble, and might result in a serious accident.

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William A. Engeman, the youthful President of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, is of the opinion that a race track to be successful must be run on strictly business principles, and that every improvement should be added. He spent many thousands of dollars last year improving the track, but because of the inclement weather the season was a poor one financially. He is by no means discouraged, and contemplates making many more improvements for the coming season. Among the improvements will be the continuation of Surf Avenue past the track at the south end of the grand stand, and, with the new bulkheads already built, it will be impossible for the track to suffer from the wind and tide as it has for many years past. Mr. Engeman intends to make Brighton Beach the home of long-distance racing, such as was popular years ago. In order to revive an interest in four-mile races he intends to open a breeders' stake, combining the features of the Futurity, Matron, and Realization Stakes.

***

Gen. W. H. Jackson of the Belle Meade Farm, who is one of the oldest breeders of thoroughbreds in the country, was in the city last week, and among other business matters attended to, he engaged William Easton to sell his yearlings this year. The crop, which will be offered some time in June, numbers about eighty-five colts and fillies by Iroquois, Inspector B., Tremont, Great Tom, Loyalist, Longstreet, Clarendon, Dandie Dinmont, and Top Gallant. During the past eleven years the Belle Meade yearlings have brought about $650,000, and they have earned on the turf about $3,500,000. Recently Gen. Jackson imported the English stallions Tithonus, by St. Simon, and Madison, by Hampton. They are wintering well at Belle Meade, and their new owner expects great results from his foreigners crossed with his great collection of brood mares.

***

President Reilly of the Queens County Jockey Club is preparing plans for a new grand stand at Aqueduct. It is his intention to make it roomy and comfortable, and so situated that a good view of the racing may be had from any point of it. The stand which has stood at Aqueduct for the past few years is a small affair and badly situated. It is at one end of the stretch, which is exceedingly long, and directly opposite the stand is the finish line. If both the stand and the finish line were moved further up the stretch the result would be more gratifying to visitors, and less dangerous to horses and jockeys. The distance from the finish to the first turn is not long enough, and after finishing, jockeys almost invariably are obliged to make the short dangerous turn again. The removal of the stand and the finish line further up the stretch would obviate all of this.

***

A peculiar case, which will attract the attention of all horsemen, will come up for [illegible]ement in the Maine courts this Winter. A trotting mare, owned by Evie Murchie of St. Stephen, N. B., broke one of the small bones of her hind leg while jogging on the Princeton, Me., track during fair week. The Washington Agricultural Society officials have been bearing the expense of treating the animal since the accident occurred. Last month the mare was shipped to Mr. Murchie, but on advice of his counsel the latter refused to receive her. He will sue the society to recover the value of the mare.

***

"Tommy" Burns, the lightweight jockey, who has made such a good showing at New Orleans, was asked last week by John Huggins, the trainer for the Lorillard-Beresford Stables in England, to sign with the stable for next season on the English turf. Burns had been already signed by Schorr & Son, who will have one of the largest stables on the Eastern tracks this year. Mr. Huggins sailed a few days ago for England. He is quite hopeful about the prospects of the stable for the coming season.

***

Andrew Jackson Joyner is one of the heavyweight trainers of thoroughbreds, and the last man on a race track one would suspect of being witty. He has, however, a keen sense of humor, and displayed it not long ago when he named one of his yearling geldings Ninety Cents. The gelding is by Sir Modred-Trade Dollar, and a full brother to Gold Dollar.

McCoy Challenges Heavyweights.

Charles "Kid" McCoy has issued a challenge to both Fitzsimmons and Corbett, declaring himself willing to meet either or both of them and fight for the heavyweight championship of the world. He waives the question of weight, and says he will go into the contest regardless of the weight of his opponent. He further declares that there is no man in his class whom he could fight, and for that reason he aspires to heavyweight honors. He will accept no excuses, and announces his intention of pursuing the men he has challenged until he achieves his object and beats them. As evidence of good faith he has posted $1,000 forfeit with Samuel Austin, and says he is ready to post $4,000 more to bind the matches upon either or both men.

KILLED A MAN FOR LOVE.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 16.—In a small town in the southern part of the State two cousins, young men of excellent reputation, Jonah and Bartow Wilson, fell in love with Miss Anna Grant, a belle of the neighborhood.

Bartow learned that Jonah had won the girl, and swore to kill him. Accompanied by a friend, he went to the Grant place, where he found his cousin. Mrs. Grant pleaded for peace. Both Bartow and his friend fired at Jonah, shooting him through the heart.

They escaped, but were caught the next day, and are now in jail awaiting trial.

Camden Man's Body Found.

PAULSBOROUGH, N. J., Jan. 16.—The body of a man was found in the creek here Friday night. The throat was cut and there were what appeared to be stab wounds in the body. Some thought these indicated that the man had been murdered. This evening the body was identified as that of Pierre Jerred, a bed-spring manufacturer of Camden. He disappeared in November, and his clothing was found on the bank of the creek the following day. The autopsy showed death was due to drowning. The cut in the throat and the wounds on the body were inflicted after death, probably by ice.

Killed by a Falling Ceiling.

RUTHERFORD, Jan. 16.—Thomas Gorman, a hotelkeeper, was killed last night. He was sitting in the parlor of his hotel when he heard a noise in the cellar. Mr. Gorman started down stairs to see what the trouble was and as he was on the first step a section of the ceiling fell on him, knocking him down. His neck was broken by the fall.

BROOKLYN AND SUBURBAN

List of Nominations for the Spring Race Meetings on the Metropolitan Circuit.

ENTRIES UNUSUALLY LARGE

Coney Island Jockey Club Stakes Show 975 Horses Entered, Against 899 for Last Year, Including Several Crack Two-Year-Olds.

Now that the opening of the racing season is only a few months off and the entries to all of the big stakes have been closed, the turf followers of the metropolitan circuit will spend much of their time figuring on the relative merits of the horses entered. This will be especially true as regards the Brooklyn Handicap, which opens the Spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and the Suburban Handicap, which will be run early during the Spring meet of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

Both stakes closed last week, and the entries to them show a condition of affairs in the racing world that is highly satisfactory not alone to the associations which offer the attractions, but to owners of racing stables and to the public at large. The entries for all of the stakes show an increase over last year in the number of horses entered, especially in the "guaranteed" stakes, against which the Horsemen's Protective Association made such a strong protest a few weeks ago. It was then predicted by the members of the association that there would be a great falling off in entries to guaranteed stakes, but the closing of those entries proves the prediction unwarranted.

The following is the list of nominations received for the stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club, with a table showing the number of stakes to the same stakes last year, the whole showing an increase of 76:

Coney Island Stakes.

	1898.	1897.
Suburban	46	46
June Handicaps	36	38
Grass Inaugural	28	35
Swift	43	53
Spindrift	40	43
Great Trial	80	105
Double Event	79	94
Zephyr	73	87
Spring	74	84
June	66	47
Vernal	94	61
Daisy	73	48
Pansy	14	49
Flight	17	20
September	10	24
Autumn	75	74
Flatbush	20	13
Great Eastern	44	41
Total	975	899

Of these stakes the Flight, September, Flatbush, and Great Eastern have a supplementary closing on July 18. In all, 110 different stables are represented in the nominations shown in the table.

An extraordinary increase is also noticeable in the stakes just closed by the Brooklyn Jockey Club, as may be seen by this table:

	1898.	1897.
Brooklyn Handicap, (guaranteed)	42	31
Brookdale Handicap; $1,000 added	37	22
Parkway Handicap; $1,000 added	43	26
Myrtle Stakes; $1,000 added	47	28
Patchogue Stakes; $1,000	53	33
Broadway Stakes; $1,500 added	45	15
Preakness Stakes, (guaranteed)	41	44
Falcon Stakes; $1,000 added	43	38
May Stakes; $1,000 added	51	30
Clover Stakes, (guaranteed)	93	54
Manhanset Stakes, (guaranteed)	73	57
Hanover Stakes; $1,000 added	75	60
Bedford Stakes; $1,000 added	87	65
Greater New York Steeplechase Handicap, (guaranteed)	28	16
Kensington Hurdle Handicap; $750 added	32	16
Total	785	541

The Crack Two-Year-Olds.

The entries for the Suburban Handicap include all the well-known handicap horses as well as a number of the best of last year's two-year-olds. Hamburg, who was probably the most remarkable two-year-old of the century, is not entered in either the Suburban or the Brooklyn Handicap, but his former stable companion Plaudit is entered in both. Marcus Daly, who recently bought Hamburg, prefers to save him for the Realization Stakes for which he is engaged. Michael III. and Sly Fox, both three-year-olds, considered good ones last year, are entered by Charles F. Dwyer for both stakes, and Handball, who was thought by many to be the next best two-year-old to Hamburg, will be depended upon by P. J. Dwyer in both events.

Gallant Ben Brush, ugly in shape and looking more like a cart horse than the game thoroughbred he is, is entered in both stakes by James R. Keene, who bought him last week from M. F. Dwyer, for whom he won the Suburban last year. Mr. Dwyer will depend upon Ben Eder in both events. The assignment of top weight in both handicaps will probably go to Ben Brush on account of his remarkable work last year, but if he trains well this Spring he will undoubtedly make a good showing even against such good ones as those entered for the big prizes.

The following is the list of entries for the Suburban, with the names of the owners and the ages of the horses:

The Suburban Runners.

Owner.	Horse.	Age.
Aug. Belmont's	Don de Oro	4
Aug. Belmont's	Merry Prince	5
Aug. Belmont's	St. Bartholomew	4
Bromley & Co.'s	On Deck	4
Bromley & Co.'s	Semper Ego	4
Bromley & Co.'s	Typhoon II.	4
Roy Carruthers's	Howard Mann	5
W. A. Chanler's	Caldron	4
J. S. Curtis's	Imp. Royal Stag	5
Marcus Daly's	Ogden	4
Marcus Daly's	Isidor	4
C. F. Dwyer's	Michael III.	3
C. F. Dwyer's	Sly Fox	3
M. F. Dwyer's	Ben Eder	5
P. J. Dwyer's	Handball	3
Eastin & Larable's	Ben Holladay	5
C. Fleischmann Sons'	Lehman	7
C. Fleischmann Sons'	Geo. Keene	3
Foster Brothers'	Counter Tenor	6
Foster Brothers'	Dr. Sheppard	4
J. G. Follansbee's	Murillo	3
T. M. Greene's	Fleischmann	4
R. C. Hall's	Buddha	4
D. R. Harness's	Imp	4
J. R. Keene's	Ben Brush	3
Wm. Laimbeer's	Poetess	4
J. E. Madden's	Plaudit	3
J. E. Madden's	Great Bend	3
J. H. Morris's	Tyron McClelland	5
J. J. McCafferty's	Requital	4
J. A. McCormick's	Peep o' Day	5
Mrs. S. McClelland's	Maceo	4
Oneck Stable's	Sir Walter	3
Sydney Paget's	Loki	5
Sydney Paget's	Lou Bramble	4
C. T. Patterson's	Ornament	4
Rogers & Rose's	Tillo	4
J. W. Schorr & Son's	Algol	4
J. W. Schorr & Son's	Macy	4
J. W. Schorr & Son's	Meadowthorpe	4
J. E. Seagram's	Havoc	6
J. E. Seagram's	Connoisseur	6
J. E. Seagram's	Tragedian	4
W. Showaiter's	Box	4
Turney Brothers'	Dr. Catlett	4
Marcus Daly's	Scottish Chieftain	4

In the Brooklyn Handicap there is material that will make the handicapper's task by no means an easy one. The following is the list of entries:

Algol, 4; Ben Brush, 5; Ben Eder, 5; Ben Holladay, 5; Box, 4; Buddha, 4; Byron McClelland, 5; Caldron, 4; Don de Oro, 4; Dr. Catlett, 4; Dr. Sheppard, 4; Great Bend, 3; Handball, 3; Howard Mann, 5; Isidor, 4; Lakeshore, aged; Lehman, aged; Loki, 5; Lou Bramble, 4; Macy, 4; Meadowthorpe, 4; Merry Prince, 5; Michael III., 3; Mohegan, 3; Ogden, 4; On Deck, 4; Ornament, 4; Our Johnny, 4; Plaudit, 3; Premier, 5;

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

An Aged Clergyman Writes from Lizayre Vicarage in the Isle of Man.

ENGLAND'S RULE IN CHINA

He Says that His Country's Influence Is Generous to the People of All Nations and that All Are Welcome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in an English paper yesterday an extract from THE NEW YORK TIMES, which, speaking of the present outlook in China, said it would have been well were China under the influence of England, instead of either Russia or Germany—well for America; well for the world at large. With your permission, if you will allow me, I should like to read a little homily on that text; but first, as is only just and respectful to you, I will say who and what I am.

I am an Englishman, who a fortnight ago completed my eighty-third year. I have lived for the last eighteen years in this little isolated island in the Irish Sea, and hold in it the Vicarage of Lizayre, with an income of $800 in the currency of America as a minister of the Church of England, known in America by the name of Protestant Episcopal Church. You will see from this I am a man of no importance, living in an obscure corner of the world, and that, consequently, my utterances have no value from external assistance—their value, good, bad, or indifferent, is in themselves only.

Why would it have been well for the world at large if English influence made itself felt in China? I cannot see, except for one reason. The rule of England is just and generous, that wherever she has rule or influence, she not only does not selfishly hold all for herself, but throws open to the world free access in all her possessions to the people of all nations as entirely as to her own citizens. All are equally to share in all the advantages to be derived from those possessions. One thing she has done. She has built up her possessions by the energy and industry of her sons, and now that the nations of Europe are awakening to the fact that she has by her industry in the past laid the foundations of future United States in all seas, she will not let the other European nations take them out of her hands, if she can prevent their doing of this, but will fight to the bitter end to prevent its being done; and if the people of the United States, instead of indulging in the game of tail-twisting, whenever party politicians for their own personal advantage hold up England as a red rag to infuriate the people, would open their eyes to palpable facts, they would find it to their interest to stand side by side with England in the great conflict apparently about to take place, in which England must either fall, crushed by the weight of the nations allied against her, or she must come out of it victorious. Which of these two would be the interest of America and the world? If England be crushed, the only power in Europe which has been the protector of the helpless and the oppressed, and has alone opened her home to shelter the victims of tyranny and cruelty, would be destroyed, and the world would retrograde and Europe be under the power of Russia, cool, crafty, ambitious, and tyrannical in all her acts. Is America, which calls herself the Land of the Free, willing to stand by neutrally and see a power that has been so exercised by the welfare and the progress of civilization crushed under foot by a combination of autocratic and despotic nations like Russia and Germany? Is it to her interest to do so? Assuredly not to her interest, because with Australia Russianized, and the allied powers supreme in the Pacific, the United States themselves, though able to maintain their independence in their own country, would be at the mercy of the victors on the high seas and suffered only to exist upon them at their pleasure. The States would perhaps be too strong to be conquered on land, but they would be too weak to compete at sea, and would sink into comparative insignificance. If England were victorious with the help of the States, liberty would not be choked to death, nor the progress of mankind arrested. Between these two results America has to make her choice. Tail-twisting may produce the former. Reason and self-interest would produce the latter. Such are the opinions of an old man.

A. A. BRIDGMAN.
Lizayre Vicarage, Isle of Man, Jan. 3, 1898.

TO REMEDY POSTAL DEFICIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While it is no doubt proper that the Postmaster General should seek to curtail the expenses of his department in every practicable way, even though the retrenchments may be rather insignificant, relatively, to the total cost of the service, and while it is certainly a correct policy in administration to make the utmost effort to keep the expenditures within the appropriations allowed by law, it yet seems to us an unwise policy in the law itself that renders these small retrenchments—those relating to the carrier service—necessary, provided there is a way of escape from that dilemma. It seems to us like beginning reform at the wrong end—at the small end, as one may say.

In the last Congress, or last session of Congress, a bill was introduced (by a member from California, if we remember right) to remove or curtail the abuses arising under the law in regard to what is called second-class matter. So far as recollection serves, it was stated that this class of matter (an enormous quantity in itself) does not, on account of the very low rates, cover the cost of service, and that this item alone accounted for the whole, or nearly the whole, deficit in the postal department; that there was even a profit, in regard to some classes of matter, at least. It was implied in this statement that, what with the enormous amount of general mail matter nowadays transmitted, it is an entirely feasible thing to make the department self-supporting, and without diminishing any really necessary part of the service—that is, without diminishing the carrier service, for example.

We gathered the impression, while this subject was being discussed, that a very considerable propo.tion of so-called second-class matter is not in itself of a kind, character, or quality such that it deserves any special favors at the hands of the Government, especially as involving a deficit to the latter. Indeed, from our own casual observation, we were led to think, and still continue to think, that a great deal of matter to which the term "rubbish" might not be altogether inapplicable, gets through the mails on account of these excessively low rates. Without meaning to censure legitimate and honorable business, our opinion is that these low rates are a cover for the transmission of a large amount of printed circulars, prospectuses, &c., of enterprises of a more or less equivocal, or perhaps unequivocal, character; enterprises which without openly violating any known statute law; are yet misleading and injurious to the public. Of such a character are all those cheap schemes which induce the unthinking to believe that a way has been discovered whereby a great deal of value may be obtained for a surprisingly small amount of money.

But even admitting that these schemes were all lawful enough, by what mode of reasoning does it follow that they should be upheld or fostered by the General Government? Every true business stands upon its own feet and pays its own expenses, one thinks. Why, in other words, should they be allowed to entail a deficit upon the Government? Or why should the Government be thus led or induced to support a part of the cost of purely private business?

If the expenses of the postal department were enabled to be met by a proper provision of law, such that no class of matter (unless for some specific and satisfactory reason) should have any special privilege to escape its proper contribution to the general costs of the department—if, in other words, every class of matter were made to pay its own costs—the question as to a reduction of carrier service might in a manner settle itself. For it is conceivable that a reduction in the total amount of mail matter transmitted, brought about by the principle suggested, might diminish the actual requirements of the carrier service itself. That is, if every man were made to pay the Government what it costs the latter to transmit his particular matter, the quantity now carried, as one may say, gratuitously by a fatherly Government might diminish. Quien sabe? Of course, however, every selfish interest concerned will "howl" if we make such a proposition as that every private business should be made to pay its own costs. But certainly the cost of mail transmission of private business is properly chargeable upon the private business.

Now, what have I suggested? Simply that it is quite futile to attempt to make a business self-supporting by the means or method of trivial retrenchments—if some other and vastly larger cause is operating to make it non-self-supporting.

And, finally, though this is beyond the comprehension of those who can only see the most immediate effects, or, rather, who do not rightly see the effects at all—if all men alike are subjected to one common and not unreasonable economical condition, there is no hardship, inequality, or injustice; for the equality of condition leaves the subject-matter of competition unaffected. It would only expunge those schemes which, not being able to maintain themselves upon their own business merits, cannot be said to have any warrantable ground for existence.

D. M. R.
New Haven, Conn., Jan. 10, 1898.

QUILLS AND STEEL PENS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently I saw an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, or, rather, an article in The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, copied from THE TIMES, headed "How to Use Ink," and that an expert had written 144 words with one dip of the pen, which was attributed to idiosyncrasy of the writer, and so forth, which proposition I do not question; yet I would say a great deal depends on the paper, pen, and perhaps ink; for instance, coarse paper will take up more ink than smooth paper, and I believe I can write as many again words to the dip with an old-fashioned goose quill pen as I can with a steel pen. I learned to write many years ago with a goose quill, and the watch-word of the teacher, while the pupils were scribbling, was, bear light, and perhaps that may have something to do with my being able to write so many words with one dip of the pen.

I am no expert or professional with a pen, but since reading your article in The Telegraph I tried the experiment, to see how many words I could write with one dip of the pen, and I wrote over 100 with a steel pen and over 200 with a goose quill pen. I have written what you see here with one dip of ink, with a quill pen and by lamplight, at that. I never thought of tryin—my one dip gave out right here. In the unfinished sentence just before the word "my" above I was going to say that I never tried the experiment until I read the article in The Telegraph, copied from THE TIMES. Of course, I don't mean to say I could write so many words as the above, which are about 250, in my usual way of writing, without some pains to that end.

I wrote the above more as an individual letter than otherwise, which I hope will not be amiss. After all, I don't know that it is any feat, for I never heard of any one trying the experiment until I saw the article copied from your paper.

BENJAMIN S. BREAZEAL.
Hawkinsville, Ga., Jan. 11, 1898.

CARELESS WRITING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Ten Eyck Wendell has, in consequence of his criticisms upon the English of two passages in my communication to THE TIMES of Dec. 27, been so belabored by your correspondents, R. C. Rathborne and Saxo Grammaticus, that one is reminded of the lines of Butler's "Hudibras":

"Some have been beaten till they know
What wood a cudgel's of by th' blow;
Some kicked until they can feel whether
A shoe be Spanish or neat's leather."

Mr. Wendell has already been so severely pommeled that he must, figuratively speaking, be black and blue from top to toe, and it may seem unfeeling on my part to add anything to the punishment to which he has been subjected. This discussion on "careless writing" has already been protracted to a considerable length, and in saying anything further upon it I feel that I am running the risk of incurring the spirit of the reproach involved in what Jack Cade said to Lord Say before cutting off his head: "It will be proved to thy face that thou hast men about thee that usually talk of a noun and a verb, and such abominable words as no Christian ear can endure to hear." Mr. Wendell's criticisms have been effectually answered by your two correspondents whom I have mentioned, and what little I now add is primarily to thank them for the vindication which my unpretentious English has received at their hands.

I have heard of a man who was so lazy that in marking half a dozen collars he put his name upon one of them and "do." (for "ditto") on the others, and, following his example (not in laziness, but in marking) I simply say "do." to the communications of Messrs. Rathborne and Grammaticus. Matthew Bagnet, the bassoon player and ex-artilleryman of Dickens's "Bleak House," had such an exalted estimate of his wife's ability that, to use his own words, he "would sooner take her opinion than that of a college." When he had occasion to express himself upon any difficult question which confronted him he was wont to turn to his wife with some such remark as "Old girl, give him my opinion," or, "Old girl, give him another bit of my mind," and if at any future time my English shall have the ill fortune to be set upon by a hostile critic, I shall be inclined to turn to Messrs. Rathborne and Grammaticus and say: "Give that critic a piece of my mind." In Mr. Wendell's criticisms undoubtedly, like the hero of one of Mark Twain's poems,

"He done his level best,"

but Messrs. Rathborne and Grammaticus have shown that his criticisms have nothing to sustain them, and (again to drop into poetry) Mr. Wendell has found that,

"Like that strange missile that the Australian throws,
Your verbal boomerang slaps you on the nose."

If I had myself replied to Mr. Wendell's criticisms I should have done so by simply relating this anecdote which is told of Daniel Webster. On a certain occasion Webster's principles and public life were severely assailed in the United States Senate. The attack lasted some two hours, Webster all the while seeming to be writing at his desk, taking notes and preparing for a reply. After the assailant had closed his harangue, Webster rose with great deliberation and dignity. All eyes were turned toward him. After a telling silence, he said: "Mr. President, if the Senator who has just taken his seat is not too much fatigued, I move that the Senate do now go into executive session." C. W. L.
Boston, Mass., Jan. 12, 1898.

BRYAN AND JACKSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you pardon this proffer of criticism? While I cannot agree with your opinion of the ill quality of Jackson's action in respect to the United States Bank, there was certainly nothing in it to lend a particle of support to Bryan's Popocracy. The reference to it by Bryan produces no parallel to the Populist hatred of banks as banks, for Jackson had no such hatred. When he removed the deposits it was to other banks that he removed them. If Jackson really did so slight and futile a thing as you state when he brought the "Bank of the United States" to an end, why did the people never restore it?

What you say in the main, though, concerning Bryan and Jackson is thoroughly true, notwithstanding its failure to meet the approval of my singular friend The Springfield Republican, which treats everything concerning "free-and-easy" money in an airy, persiflant manner, either of indifference or half approval. In referring to your recent editorial it clouds and blurs the entire difference between these men. Jackson was, in fact, as great a "goldbug" as ever lived. Bryan is a silver monometallist and a fiat money man. Jackson changed the ratio between silver and gold for the express purpose of dismissing the former and making the latter the sole standard of measure. Bryan is not affected by any real ratio, so that if silver became less valuable than iron he would still want sixteen parts of it to be called equal to one part of gold.

And yet he and his kind have the impudence and effrontery to name both Jackson and Jefferson as their political forbears—Jefferson, who was anxious that in the silver coinage not a fraction of a cent should be put in the ratio at variance from a true commercial proportion. If these men could now know that the Bryans, Altgelds, and Tillmans were invoking them as their political indorsers they would not only turn in their graves; they would—as some humorist once remarked—"spin in them like a top."

But it is the acting of the old Aesopian fable over again. A certain asinine individual once robed himself in the lion's skin, but no one ever took him for a lion in consequence thereof. JOEL BENTON.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1898.

Aged Woman Killed in Minnesota.

WELLS, Minn., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Forkey, an aged woman living here, was found dead yesterday with a bullet in her head and another in the side. Italian peddlers who have been in the vicinity for several days are suspected of the crime, and robbery is supposed to have been their motive.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION

William Lloyd Garrison Writes an Open Letter to John Fiske on the Subject.

HE OPPOSES THE LODGE BILL

The Educational Test, He Says, Will Not Keep Out Enemies of Self-Government.

The following open letter, dated Boston, Jan. 15, has been sent to John Fiske, President of the Immigration Restriction League, by William Lloyd Garrison:

"There is to-day impending in the Congress of the United States a bill for the restriction of foreign immigration, bearing the name of the junior Senator from Massachusetts. It is not only in violation of the Nation's noblest traditions, but is at war with the plainest inculcations of Christianity. The Burlingame Treaty between the United States and China recognized 'the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively, from one country to the other, for the purpose of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents.' This ethical statement was simply the corollary of the accepted truth of the Declaration of Independence, which declares the right of all men to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

"The Lodge bill deliberately contravenes the Nation's professed creed. Its advocates, conscious of the moral weakness of their case, are driven, as in the recent speech of Senator Fairbanks, to sneer at fundamental principles as 'sentimental,' in which misapplication of this adjective selfish expediency holds an undisputed copyright.

"There is no general demand for this proposed legislation, deadly as is the apathy which permits such injustice to proceed without universal protest. The scheme has been laboriously worked up by a small organization, unfortunately shielded by your honored name, an anomaly not less strange than that the State of John A. Andrew, by the irony of fate, should be the birthplace of this reactionary movement. 'I know not,' said the great war Governor, 'what record awaits me in the other world, but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise any man because he was poor, or because he was ignorant, or because he was black.'

The Test of Ignorance.

"Ignorance is the pretext for this drastic bill. The crime of birth in despotisms where learning is denied the masses is deemed sufficient reason for shutting out the poor fugitives who have the energy and ambition to escape from conditions where hope is dead. You, Sir, are a scholar, and know the worthlessness of the educational test which the Lodge bill proposes. It would be impertinent to point out to you how little reading or writing can determine the character, good sense, ability, industry, or honesty of the immigrant. Yet these are the qualities a country needs far more than a knowledge of the alphabet or the skill to hold a pen. No one appreciates more than does the scholar how powerless is learning to prevent men from committing or defending acts which tend to imperil self-government.

"You are a historian, but to-day you are helping to make history which future historians will be forced to deplore. Were you to write of Boston's famous historian of Philip Second, you would hardly deplore his indorsement of the Fugitive Slave law. The American slave has been emancipated, but the hunted Armenian, the crushed Sicilian, the outraged Russian and Polish Jew look to the United States with the same hope and longing felt by the black fugitive on the highway as he turned his face to the north and followed in darkness the polar star. On the threshold of escape you lend your strength to thrust them back to bondage. It is a great responsibility, and at the bar of history the specious plea of the Immigration Restriction League will stand on the same level with the proslavery of 1850.

"Even now a current historian, Mr. Rhodes, thus voices the verdict of the future: 'Leave us in undisturbed possession of our slaves,' cried Parson Brownlow, 'and our Northern neighbors may have all the paupers and convicts that pour in upon us from European prisons.' This remark found general sympathy, because the South ignored, or wished to ignore, the fact that able-bodied men with intelligence enough to wish to better their condition, are the most costly and valuable products on earth, and that nothing can more redound to the advantage of a new country than to get men without having been at the cost of rearing them.

First Question that of Justice.

"It is not from want of facts and figures that I dwell upon the fundamental principles underlying this whole question of alien exclusion. Unless the first question, 'Is it just?' be answered in the affirmative, how vain is argument! To make an educational test for a man who comes to this country to work, under the pretense that he is not fitted to vote, is to confuse two separate questions, immigration and naturalization. These are to be treated on their own merits. In a sparsely settled country like ours, with illimitable room for immigrants, the suggestion of overcrowding can only come from conditions of land monopoly, self-curable. The true reason for the existence of your league is obscured by evasive discussion. It is not an issue of education but of labor, and restriction must depend for success upon misleading the workingmen as to the real cause of scarce employment and low wages.

"I address you, instead of the historian and scholar who is the willing sponsor for the Restrictive bill, because, with the equipment of learning and the social advantages denied the toiling immigrant, he has devoted his undeniable ability to the service of a demoralizing politics and has turned his back on the aspirations of his youth. With the example he has set and the lowering of the Nation's ideals to which he has so largely contributed, the poorest and most ignorant immigrant is impotent to compete. To expect to move him by an appeal to lofty motives were as idle as to attempt 'to create a soul under the ribs of death.' 'Darkness, be thou my light,' would be his fitting motto.

"I do you the honor to differentiate you from such as he, bewildering as the association seems. Surely you are following the wrong procession. But how puzzling is the process of thought which permits one who so courageously denounced protection as the 'robber tariff' still to support an immigration scheme which is the inevitable and logical extension of that tariff system.

"To you the great synthetic philosopher owes much for the spread of his ideas in the United States. As a disciple of Herbert Spencer, how can you reconcile with the purpose of your league his truthful reminder that 'the moral law is cosmopolite—is no respecter of nationalities, and between men who are the antipodes of each other, either in locality or anything else, there must still exist the same balance of rights as though they were next-door neighbors in all things'?

"Such sentiments as these are scattered through his writings, and if you would refresh your memory by reading the ninth chapter of 'Social Statics,' a chapter which, in spite of the author's recantation, yet towers above all others in his books as the Matterhorn overtops the lesser Alps, it may lead you to reflect how grievously the Lodge bill conflicts with the 'right to the use of the earth.' If too much learning breeds party profligacy and selfish citizenship, ought not the country to be protected against its dangerous 'scholars in politics' before we attempt to legislate adversely to the less dangerous illiterates?"

East Meadow Church Dedicated.

EAST MEADOW, L. I., Jan. 16.—The First Methodist Episcopal Church of East Meadow was dedicated to-day. At 10:30 o'clock the first sermon was delivered by the Rev. Harvey E. Burns, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rockville Centre. At 2:30 o'clock Bishop Taylor preached the dedication sermon, and at 7:30 o'clock the Rev. Ross Taylor, editor of The Christian World, delivered an address.

J. W. Goshorn Critically Ill.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16.—J. W. Goshorn, ex-Chairman of the National Committee of the Labor Party, and for many years County Clerk of Kanawha County, West Va., was stricken with heart failure while at work in his office in this city yesterday. His condition is critical.

POLICEMAN INHERITS $140,000.

He Is Delmar S. Gardiner, and He Shocked His Associates by Proposing to Continue Work.

Rich policemen are somewhat of a rarity on the force, yet there is one member of the New York police, and a patrolman at that, who has recently come into a considerable property, still remains a policeman, and proposes to continue so.

His name is Delmar S. Gardiner, and he is attached to the West Twentieth Street Police Station. His father, Robert S. Gardiner, died of pneumonia at Clarkesville, West Virginia, Jan. 5, leaving an estate valued at $140,000, which his son inherits. The property is almost equally divided between cash and real estate situated in the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, and Missouri.

Gardiner obtained leave of absence to attend the funeral of his father, and on his return told some of his brother officers of his inheritance. They supposed, of course, that he was going to give up police work and retire on his money, but he said that such was not his intention. He told them he liked police duty and would continue right on in the same way.

Gardiner was born in Clarkesburg, and was appointed on the force in 1891. He has been stationed at the West Twentieth Street Station House ever since his appointment, and has a uniformly good record. He is thirty-three years of age, and is married.

The policeman's father was Major Gardiner, who served in the same Ohio regiment during the war in which President McKinley was, and which Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes once commanded. Gen. Garfield was also a member of this regiment at one time.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.01¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.34⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.10
Cotton, middling	.5⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.6¼
Sugar, granulated	.5¼
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.25
Beef, hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.3⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.5
Lard, prime	4.97½
Butter, creamery, Western	.20
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75
Pig iron, warrants	6.65
Copper, lake ingot	10.90
Tin	13.85
Lead	3.65
Spelter	3.95

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Flour—Winter patents, $4.50@$4.80; straights, $4.15@$4.40; Spring specials, $5.25@$5.35; Spring patents, $4.40@$4.70; straights, $4@$4.30; bakers', $3.50@$3.80; No. 2 Spring wheat, 86⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 75@89c; No. 2 red, 91⅞@92⅜c; No. 2 corn, 26⅜@27c; No. 2 yellow, 26⅞@27c; No. 2 oats, 22⅜c; No. 3 white, free on board, 24@24⅜c; No. 2 rye, 44½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 28@29c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.19@$1.24; prime timothy seed, $2.77½; mess pork, per bbl, $9.20@$9.25; lard, per 100 lb, $4.62½@$4.65; short rib sides, (loose,) $4.45@$4.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.75@$5; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars, cutloaf, $6.14; granulated, $5.51.

COTTON.

Speculation in cotton futures continues to hang fire, and the whole situation presents no important new features. As the morning's cables reported sales of 8,000 bales spot on a rise at Liverpool, the decline of 1-64d also reported was without much force beyond causing a dull but steady opening at unchanged prices to a decline of 1 point and giving the market a feeble undertone throughout the session. Trading was within narrow limits as to fluctuations, which amounted to but 2 points, with the market finally steady at a net loss of 1 to 2 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.69@5.70
February	...	...	...	5.69@5.70
March	5.74	5.74	5.73	5.73@5.74
April	5.77	5.77	5.77	5.77@5.78
May	5.81	5.82	5.80	5.80@5.81
June	5.85	5.85	5.84	5.84@ ..
July	5.89	5.89	5.88	5.87@5.88
August	5.92	5.92	5.91	5.90@5.91
September	5.91	5.92	5.91	5.91@5.92
October	5.93	5.93	5.93	5.92@5.93

Spot cotton in Southern markets: Middling—Galveston, 5½c; New Orleans, 5¼c; Mobile, 5¼c; Savannah, 5 3-16c; Charleston, 5¼c; Wilmington, 5 7-16c; Norfolk, 5¼c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Memphis, 5 5-16c; Augusta, 5 9-16c; St. Louis, 5⅜c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—Middling uplands, 3 7-32d. January, 310b; January-February, 309⅛s; February-March, 309⅛s; March-April, 309⅛s; April-May, 310b; May-June, 311b; June-July, 312s; July-August, 313s; August-September, 313⅛s; September-October, 314s; October-November, 314⅛s; November-December, 315s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
May	92	92¼	92	92¼
July	85	85¼	85	85⅛
Corn—				
May	34⅛	34⅛	34	34⅛
Oats—				
May	28⅛	28¼	28¼	28¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
January	...	...	...	91½
May	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90½
July	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80½
Corn—				
January	26⅜	26⅜	26½	26½
May	29⅛	29¼	29	29
July	30¼	30¼	30	30
Oats—				
January	...	...	...	22¼
May	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
July	22⅛	22⅛	22	22

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

An unexpected bull turn in cables scared in a lot of wheat shorts and ran prices up sharply, the close being ½@⅝c net higher, after having been at the best point of the forenoon ½c above Friday night. The fact that nearly the entire scalping contingent had arranged for fresh attacks on the market made cable news particularly effective and inspired moderate buying among some of the foreign houses.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—January, 80¾c; May, 89¼@89⅝c; July, 87⅝c; No. 1 hard, 91¼c; No. 1 Northern, 90¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—No. 1 Northern, 91¼c; May, 90¼c. Rye lower; No. 1, 46c. Barley neglected; No. 2, 41@42c; sample, 30@39c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 15.—No. 1 Northern, 91c bid; May, 90⅜c; July, 88½c.

Corn.

No. 2, 34½c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 28¼c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 29¼c; No. 3 white, 29c; track mixed, 28½@29½c; track white, 29@32c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 54½c; No. 1 Western, 55½c; free on board, afloat, New York. Barley—34½c, cost, insurance, freight, New York.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Barley, No. 3, 27@42c. Rye—44½c; May, 46⅜@47c. Flax—$1.19½; Northwest, $1.23½; May, $1.23. Timothy—Cash and January, $2.75; March, $2.85c.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5@$5.20; Winter straights, $4.40@$4.50; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.15; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.75@$3.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.35. Rye flour—$2.50@$3.20. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $1.80@$2.10, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 65@67c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 67½@75c; Spring, bulk, 65@67½c; 100 lb, middling bulk, 75@77½c; rye feed, 62½c; city feed, 76c; hominy chop, 85c; buckwheat grain, 36@36½c, cost, insurance, freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—Flour, first patents, $4.60@$4.80; second patents, $4.45@$4.55; first clears, $3.75; second clears, $2.75@$2.95.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$10.50; short clear, $9.75@$10.25. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11@$11.50; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $15@$16. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4¼c; 180 lb, 4⅞c; 160 lb, 5c; 140 lb, 5⅛c; 120 lb, 5⅜c; pigs, 5¼@5¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10 lb, 5⅝c; 12 lb, 5⅛@5¼c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled hams, 7c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¼c. TALLOW—3¾c; country, 3¾@3¾c. LARD—4.97½c; city lard, 4.65c; refined, South America, 5.60c; Continent, 5.15c; Brazil, kegs, 6.75c; compound city, 4¼c; Western, 4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 5⅝c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Close: Pork, January, $9.20; May, $9.32½. Lard, January, 4.62½@4.65c; May, 4.72½@4.75c; July, 4.82½c. Ribs, January, 4.55c; May, 4.65@4.67½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 47s 6d; prime mess, medium Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon dull; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 26s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 29s; long clear middles, 25 to 38 lb, 27s 3d; 40 to 45 lb, 27s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 27s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 3d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 43s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was a tame affair. After opening steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 10 points, there was an uninteresting session. Total sales reached only 2,500 bags, which makes the total for the week 55,250 bags. The session closed dull at a net loss of 5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	...	...	...	5.45@5.50
February	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
March	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
April	...	...	...	5.75@5.80
May	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
June	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
July	...	...	...	5.90@5.95
August	...	...	...	5.95@6.00
September	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
October	...	...	...	6.05@6.10
November	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
December	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.15

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 8$700. Hamburg—Decline of ¼@½ pfennig; sales, 4,000 bags. Havre—Opened unchanged; closed ½f decline; total sales, 11,000 bags; January, 37.75; February, 37.75; March, 38.00; April, 38.25; May, 38.25; June, 38.50; July, 38.50; August, 38.75; September, 39.00; October, 39.00; November, 39.25; December, 39.50; Rio, No. 7, nominal.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4¼c; muscovado, 89 degrees test, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 89 degrees test, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19@19¼c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15½@16¼c; prime Summer yellow, 23c; off Summer yellow, 22¼c; butter grades, 24@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 42@43c; American boiled, 44@45c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 40@42c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows:

Carpet—Aleppo, 13½@14c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, white, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, white, 15@16c; camels' hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c.

East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, and Vicanero, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian B. O., 16@17c; Georgian B., 14@15c; Georgian B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@48c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3.20; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, regulars and machines, 34½@34¾c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.47½; E, $1.52½@$1.55; F, $1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.85; I, $1.95; K, $2; M, $2.15; N, $2.40; W G, $2.95; W W, $3.10.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15.—Turpentine, 31¾@32¼c; resin, $1.15@$1.20.

SAVANNAH Jan. 15.—Turpentine, 32c; resin firm; A, B, C, D, $1.20; E, $1.30; F, $1.30; G, $1.35; H, $1.70; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $2; N, $2.10@$2.20; W G, $2.30@$2.40; W W, $2.65@$2.75.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15. — Turpentine, 31½c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef, 7@8c per lb.
CALVES—City-dressed veals, 9@11c.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.75; lambs, $5@$6.25; dressed mutton, 7@8c; dressed lambs, 7½@9½c.
HOGS—$3.80@$4.10.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

2272—Bour & Bouillon vs. U. S.
740—U. S. vs. Wilmerding.
1077—Worthington, Smith & Co. vs. U. S.
2135—C. H. Richards & Co. vs. same.
2648—The H. B. Claflin Co. vs. same.
586—Schilling vs. same.
1358—Goldschmidt vs. same.
1370—U. S. vs. Wertheimer & Co.
2640—U. S. vs. William Iselin & Co.
2159—U. S. vs. Mills & Gibb.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

44—Morrison vs. yacht Algonquin.
70—Emmons vs. Cargo of Spiles.
87—Heany vs. tug Lyndhurst.
88—Stearns vs. tug Dorothy Ann.
63—Newcastle Steamship Co. vs. Barber et al.
65—Hunting vs. same.
67—De La Soto vs. same.
68—Lunn vs. same.
60—Verdon vs. The Mayor, &c., of New York.
56—Colling vs. steamship New York.
49—Besse vs. Baxter.
88—In re Ferryboat Orgon.
41—In re Steamboat Rosedale.
48—Hastorf vs. tug John H. Cordts.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Ransom vs. Carman.
2—In re Courtney.
3—Calwaert vs. Delafon.
4—Hoes vs. Beach.
5—Franklin Savings Bank vs. Mescall.
6—Rollins vs. Samuel.
7—Rogers vs. Romaine.
8—New England Mortgage Surety Co. vs. Edgell.
9—Lewis vs. Lewis.
10—Maybeck vs. Behrens.
11—Osborn vs. Osborn.
12—Hayes vs. Kerr.
13—Wilson vs. Liberty Cycle Co.
14—Lynch vs. Carter.
15—Nulberry vs. Lippman.
16—Dreyfus vs. Bernhard.
17—Simek vs. Nekarda.
18—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
19—Germania Life Insurance Co. vs. Troup.
20—Banyer vs. Mayor, &c.
21—Robinson vs. Columbia Spinning Co.
22—Bode vs. King.
23—Zimmerman vs. German Evangelical Lutheran Church.
24—In re Levine.
25—McGown vs. Frohman.
26—

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Lily of Killarney—8:15.
ASTOR GALLERY—Readings—3:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10.
DALY'S—Merry Wives of Windsor—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Ward of France—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Devil's Disciple—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Bat—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Countess Valeska—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition—1:00 to 11:00.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—La Traviata—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—Pousse Café—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE INDIA WILL O' THE WISP.

It was told us by Senator CHANDLER the other day that the President would send his bimetallic envoys to Europe again as soon as the "peculiar" situation in India became more favorable.

The Government of India now announces that its purpose in closing the mints to silver has been fully accomplished. The rupee is now worth 16d. in gold, which was the chief purpose of the change. This being done, the Government has begun to issue gold notes in advance of receipts from England, which in the regular course of trade are bound to come. This is distinctly declared to be a step in the direction of the introduction of the gold standard, or rather of its complete adoption, for it has already been partly introduced. The silver coinage is maintained above its metal value fully 33 1-3 per cent. by the limit placed upon it.

Whether the gold standard can be finally applied to India is a question as to which English experts differ; but it is plain that the old régime of the silver standard will not be restored in a long time, if ever. If President MCKINLEY is waiting for "something to turn up" in India in order to renew his now futile negotiations for international bimetallism, he might as well give it up. Nothing will happen there in his favor before the "Greek Kalends," and—as Judge DAY can tell him—there were no Kalends in Greek chronology.

DECREASING EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

"I am an alarmist about British trade I am aware that America is seriously handicapped by a high protective tariff that has kept them from pushing their foreign trade. But for that we would find America a much more serious competitor of this country in the foreign markets."—Prof. JAMES BRYCE.

These are merely remarks by a British free trader in whom there is much guile and no truth. His preposterous ideas will therefore be treated with silent contempt. But meanwhile our own Treasury is publishing facts which are not so easily ignored by our protectionist friends.

During the first nine months of 1897 our exports of manufactures ranged between two and six millions monthly above 1896. The average increase was about three millions monthly, and the comparison with 1895 was more striking than with 1896. It was a mere coincidence, of course, that this occurred under the Wilson tariff, to which every Dingleyite knows no good thing is to be attributed.

It also is a mere coincidence which explains nothing that concurrently with the Dingley tariff began a series of decreases in our exports of manufactures. October was a half million below September, and November was a half million below October. There is still a remnant of increase over 1896, but it is a curious speculation how long it will last and what besides the Dingley tariff explains it.

The decrease is in precisely those goods which it is most creditable and profitable to export. The bounty of Providence enables us to export foodstuffs, for, excellent as our farmers are, they produce no better—if as good—results than others similarly favored by land and climate. It was Providence who gave Americans skill of hand and power of brain. Nevertheless there is a modicum of credit for such exercise of those powers as was enabling us to beat the world in products of handicraft. But now we are exporting fewer bicycles, less electrical apparatus, a smaller quota of agricultural implements, and so on. It is true, it is sad, but Dingleyism has no causal relation to any bad thing. It cannot be Dingleyism. What is the explanation?

DEMOCRATIC PLANS.

We observe in various quarters evidences of an attempt to get the Democratic Party out of the Bryanite wilderness. There is talk in Boston of a reorganization that shall unite the Democracy of Massachusetts and bring it into working relations with the party in other States and in the Nation by a reassertion of old principles and a setting up of old issues. This is not the talk of gold Democrats, but of men who supported BRYAN last year. They have become convinced that the free-silver issue is too narrow and barren to be made the chief article in the party creed. They will discard it and BRYAN with it. Most of the Chicago platform will have to go, too. These Boston Democrats believe there is virtue in the anti-monopoly cry, an opinion which DINGLEY and HANNA and the Administration have done much to justify and confirm. Practically they propose to come back to old-fashioned Democracy.

In this city the recent behavior of the Democratic leaders gives no comfort to the Bryanite wing of the party. They have ignored 16 to 1 and the Chicago platform. At a dinner given to Mr. CROKER at the Democratic Club last week Mr. JEFFERSON M. LEVY expressed the hope that a better understanding might be brought about among Democrats throughout the country. Asked by our neighbor The Sun to say how this could be accomplished, Mr. LEVY said:

"If the Democratic Club shall be successful in its effort at harmony, we purpose, between now and the meeting of the next National Convention, to carry on, within the club, a campaign of education. We hope by this means to convince all Democrats that the only platform upon which the Democratic Party can hope to go before the people with any degree of success is a platform which redeclares and reaffirms the teachings of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and those teachings only.

"We hope by this means to convince all Democrats that some of the planks of the Chicago platform are as far away from the teachings of JEFFERSON as the poles are far from each other. We shall hope to remove from the minds of all Democrats the idea that the Democratic Party can ever be a personal party. By that I mean that it can be no more the party of BRYAN or TILLMAN or ALTGELD than it can be the party of CLEVELAND or HILL or MURPHY or anybody else. And, likewise, we hope to be able to convince Democrats that the ideas of any one of these men, or of any man, should not dominate party councils and the party platform.

"In connection with this campaign of education we hope to be able to convince the Democrats of the State of the fact, established over and over again, that as goes the City of New York so goes the State. We hope to convince the Democrats of the Nation of a fact, equally well established, that as the State of New York goes so goes the Nation. Having been successful in this, we hope to be able to draft a platform at the next National Convention that, while it must meet the needs of the Nation, must meet the approval of all kinds and conditions of New York Democrats—gold Democrats, silver Democrats, and all other Democrats.

"JEFFERSON believed in the integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States; he did not believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver, because, just after he became President, finding that the free and unlimited coinage of silver had driven all the gold out of the country, he suspended the act which permitted the free coinage of silver, and the business of the country revived. While I do not propose to become involved in a free-silver controversy, permit me to repeat what I said in the beginning, that if the Democratic Club can influence the wording of the next National platform it will contain nothing that is contrary to the teachings of the great founder of our party."

From a party point of view and from the point of view of public interest this is wise talk. Unquestionably the salvation of the Democratic Party will be worked out in this way if it is ever worked out. The party must get away from unsafe personal leadership, must cut loose from the dangerous creed of Populism and return to its old position as the defender of the people against every wrong that can be righted by the action of a political party. But an interest broader than the interest of party would be served by the return of the Democracy to the principles of JEFFERSON. The prosperity of the whole country will be promoted by the extinction of Bryanism as an issue between the great parties.

We have no knowledge of the plans of the Democratic Club further than that furnished by Mr. LEVY, and no information as to its ability to carry on effectively so extensive a campaign of education as his statements foreshadow. Democrats in other States will be reassured, we should suppose, by his positive declaration that it is not the intention of the men who have this matter in hand to make the Democratic Party a personal party or to make any man or set of men dominant in the party councils.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AND THE CHARTER.

It is well to understand that what the present City Government seeks in the extension of the Black law to this city is something entirely different from what we have ever had and very much worse.

It has been said that what is wanted is to put the Tammany City Government on the same footing as that of the Strong Government. This is not quite true. Both the Strong City Government and that of Brooklyn so acted under the Black law as to prevent any change whatever from the old law to which the Black law was an amendment. Under the old law the examinations were made wholly by the civil service boards, by whom eligible lists were made, and from these the three highest were certified for appointment. The Black law authorized the departments to split the examinations, and allowed the heads of departments to conduct the last half of these and make their selections accordingly. But as a matter of fact the heads of departments did not do this. They left the whole operation in the hands of the civil service boards. These conducted an examination on the same lines as before, gave one-half the marks for "merit" and one-half for "fitness" and turned out precisely the same sort of an eligible list—a very good one, too.

Now, as the charter continues the old law as it was before Gov. BLACK tinkered it, it is plain that if the Tammany administration sticks to the charter it will choose a system exactly the same as the Strong administration enforced. If it wants the Black law, it certainly is not for the purpose of acting under it as the late Governments acted, because that would be done under the law as it is. Gov. BLACK is said to be greatly annoyed at the attempt of Tammany to profit by his anti-reform scheme. He well may be. Capt. KIDD was wroth when his booty was captured by a rival.

WHERE THE SAVINGS GO.

The plan for postal savings banks is getting some support from the trades-union papers and some in the House of Representatives from the agricultural States.

We should say that the workingmen and the farmers are the last classes to whom Government savings banks would be of much benefit. It is possible that in thinly settled parts of the country a chance would thus be given for getting a low rate of interest on very small savings which the present savings banks do not afford; but it is not probable. In these regions the current rate of interest is always higher than in the thickly settled sections, and savings banks conducted on prudent and secure lines could earn more for their depositors than the Government could pay.

Some of the arguments for the Government banks show ignorance of the way in which savings banks are really managed. It is said, for instance, that the savings of the working men and women might better be employed in strengthening the credit of the Government than in swelling the funds in the hands of selfish capitalists. But the Government credit needs no strengthening at the expense of the working class. Bank managers now put savings in Government bonds when these yield on the whole the best returns to the depositors. If the Government is to invite savings to be invested in its own bonds, the rate of interest will have to be lower than it now is. Why should workingmen be induced to make that sacrifice?

The worst feature of this argument is, however, the notion that savings now go into the hands of selfish capitalists. Capitalists do not borrow money; they lend it; that is what makes them capitalists. The only capitalists who have anything to do with savings in banks are the depositors. They are the real lenders, through their agents, the managers of the banks. Their loans are necessarily productive. If they were not, the banks could not divide up earnings and would gradually cease to do business. These loans are largely made on improved real estate. Some of them are made in State and municipal bonds, under generally very careful restrictions. Where this is the case the money is provided for some form of public improvements. These when they are made increase the comfort, or safety, or health of the community and are of general utility; while they are making they supply work for many sorts of working people. The same is true of loans for building purposes, and indirectly of loans on dwellings and improved farm lands. Every one of them, prudently made, tends to make working people more prosperous.

By the latest available returns there are in the savings banks of the United States $1,939,376,035, or in round numbers $2,000,000,000. The number of depositors is 5,201,132, making the average deposit a little more than $372. This is really an amazing showing. The total deposits of this sort very nearly equal those of Great Britain, France, Austria, and Italy combined, though the number of depositors is only about one-half as great. If five millions of depositors in the United States have been able to find secure and profitable employment for savings as great as those of ten millions in these four transatlantic countries, it is because both labor and money earn more here. We do not believe that that fact calls for the intervention of the Government and the effort to establish official banks in which the earnings will be no more secure, less in amount, and less productive to the country at large.

BRYAN AND BOWERS.

After much hesitation and some apparent indifference to criticism, the President yielded to a pretty well ascertained objection to the appointment of CHARLES PAGE BRYAN to be Minister to China, and named for that important mission EDWIN H. CONGER, who was Minister to Brazil under the Administration of President HARRISON, and who was reappointed to that post early in this Administration. Mr. CONGER has had some diplomatic experience, he has made a respectable record in a capital that is somewhat sensitive about the sort of men we send to it, and it was really entitled to have another Minister of experience in his stead.

To succeed Mr. CONGER the President has chosen Mr. BRYAN. This gentleman is sure to be socially a very acceptable representative of the United States. If he succeeds otherwise, it will be because he possesses qualities not yet developed and altogether unsuspected by those who have had the advantage of knowing him. Fortunately for us, our relations with Brazil are cordial, and there is no prospect of strain upon them. But that was the case when Mr. CONGER left Rio de Janiero to return to the United States upon the opening of the Brazilian revolution.

We take some hope from the action of the President that he will be as considerate in the selection of an important domestic officer as he has been in transferring Mr. BRYAN from a post of immediate importance to one in which he may have leisure to study some of the possible problems of diplomacy that may confront him. According to reports that are entitled to belief, he has promised Senator ELKINS to appoint as Fish Commissioner a Mr. BOWERS, a constituent of Mr. ELKINS who has acquired his knowledge of the highly important business to be put in his charge in a more or less desultory reading of books on fish and fish culture during a period of six months. If the President keeps this promise to Mr. ELKINS he will manifest a contempt for law and for the opinions of men who have regarded him as a man of conscience and respect for his oath of office.

Mr. BOWERS is less fit to be Fish Commissioner than Mr. BRYAN was to be Minister to China. The law does not prescribe that a Minister shall know anything. This may be an unfortunate omission on the part of the lawmakers, and possibly accounts for the occasional bestowal of high diplomatic places upon men of little capacity and not much reputation. But the law does prescribe that a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries shall know something about fish and fisheries, which Mr. BOWERS does not. The President has in a way admitted the unfitness of Mr. BRYAN to be a Minister. Let him again assert his judgment and prerogative and disappoint Mr. ELKINS and Mr. BOWERS. By selecting a Fish Commissioner who is fit for the place he will simply do his duty, and he will not part with any of his self-respect.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE PENSION LIST.

Commissioner of Pensions EVANS has been requested, and has repeatedly declined, to furnish for publication a partial list or a complete list of pensioners, or to supply lists for different States, to be published free of cost to the Government in order to assist the Pension Bureau to discover whether the list is, as it should be, a "roll of honor," or whether it is a roll partly of honorable men and partly of rogues trumped up by a scoundrelly lot of pension attorneys.

Commissioner EVANS's explanation of his declination to supply the list requested has been that the publication of the list is "against public policy." We do not learn from any publication where he gets the opinion that publication of this list would be "against public policy." At all events, if it be his opinion now, he must have undergone conversion since he issued his annual report, for at that time, before the requests for printing the list were made to him, he recommended that a complete list of all pensioners, giving the service of the pensioner and his present residence, be published, and declared that it would be particularly valuable for the use of the special examiners in the field.

The only class of persons that has been heard from to give the information that public policy would be outraged by publishing the pension list is the pension attorneys. The Commissioner has courageously and frankly discredited the opposition of the attorneys by advocating that they be dispensed with altogether, as a mischievous and soulless tribe of debauchers of public morals, and that the Government be made the guardians of the interests of the applicants for pension, free from the mercenary interference of the "sharks."

These promoting "sharks," who make a business of keeping pensioners and applicants constantly in the attitude of beggars for more bounty from the Government, threaten to employ their influence at the polls at the next election to rebuke the Commissioner for daring to challenge the right of some of the pensioners to be on the rolls. Some 40,000 of the pension attorneys would be thrown out of lucrative business if it should be considered in line with public policy to disbar them. The Commissioner cannot hope to appease them unless he changes straight about and throws down all the bars. He must fight or surrender.

To surrender to the scamps would not be a wise public policy. Representative BEACH, Republican, of Ohio, who may be assumed to be as good a judge of what public policy should be as any pension "shark" who hopes to rob a pensioner of part of his stipend, has introduced a bill providing for an annual publication of the pension roll. That does not look as if there was any well-settled policy to be subserved by not publishing the list. The Congress would win the approval of some 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 people by passing this bill. The honorable veterans on the pension roll would approve such a law; only the pension "sharks" would denounce it, and unless we are very grossly misinformed, the President would sign such a bill without for a moment imagining that he was inflicting any injury upon his companions in arms who have won the right to be liberally pensioned.

If it was Secretary BLISS who gave the Commissioner of Pensions the information that it would be "against public policy" to print the pension list, from whom did Secretary BLISS obtain this information?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Explanations and excuses must be scarce among the local Post Office officials. Otherwise, surely, they would not have said that their frequent failures to deliver letters to passengers on arriving steamers are due to the carelessness of pursers and other employes of the steamship companies. Since when has it been the custom to intrust the distribution of mail matter to anybody except servitors selected and paid by the Government? It is little wonder that "Rec'd too Late" has to be put on a large proportion of these letters, if they are turned over by the bagful to a man hired to do other work, and at just the moment when his regular duties demand and must receive all of his attention and all of his energies. These steamer deliveries are of no momentous consequence, as they serve the ends of sentiment and convenience rather than those of necessity, but if they are to be made at all, the Post Office should detail men of its own to perform the task. It would not take more than an hour of a single clerk's time to see that the letters for the passengers on any steamer reached their intended recipients, and if details of this sort cannot be allowed in the present period of cheeseparing economy, the whole scheme would better be abandoned. That would create much less annoyance than does the constant breaking of voluntarily assumed obligations of which a striking illustration was given in this column last week.

—There is rejoicing all through the annexed district over the news that the Union or "Huckleberry" Railway is to pass into new hands. This feeling of joy spreads even further than the annexed district, just as the road does, and in all the wilds to the north of the city line pious ejaculations of thankfulness are to be heard. For, of all corporations of its kind, this corporation has most tried the souls of its unwilling patrons, has most utterly ignored their rights and convenience, and has most cynically and persistently refused to heed either their prayers or their curses. Any change must be a change for the better, these unfortunates believe, and they note with exultation that the eminent philanthropist who acts as mouthpiece for the Third Avenue Railroad Company has already spoken of "several projects for the accommodation of the public" that will be "considered" when the new owners take control. That in itself is the kindest thing they have heard in all the years since the Huckleberry Directors have ruled their destinies. Indeed, it is the only kind thing, and even if nothing is done, they will bless the day when the possibility of accommodating the trans-Harlem population was first admitted by a street car official.

PERSONAL.

—So many aspiring residents of the United States have developed of late an inclination to provide themselves with genealogies, and this desire has found itself confronted with such a lamentable scarcity of the real article, that naturally the manufacture of substitutes, warranted to be just as good, has assumed large proportions. There is no particular harm in this, and sometimes it produces good effects, for the person who has acquired, by purchase or toil, a long line of respectable ancestors, is likely at least to try to live up to them. But who can explain, much less excuse, the course of him or her who claims to be descended from a King and his—well, a woman who was not a Queen? Several persons in this and other American cities are doing just that thing at the present moment, and, more than that, they are banding themselves together into an organization which they call the "Order of the Crown." The Registrar of the society is one CHARLES H. BROWNING of Detroit, who recently published a book about "Americans of Royal Descent," in which he pretended to tell, regarding the origin of many American families, facts which some of us, at least, would regard as humiliating. Others evidently are not so squeamish, for they are sending comfortable initiation fees to Mr. BROWNING, and in return are receiving diplomas of membership in the "Order of the Crown," to which hereafter are to be added "appropriate and eloquently significant insignia." One New York woman who was asked to join this strange organization declined on the ground that if there was on her escutcheon any such blot as those which Mr. BROWNING had distributed so generously, time had drawn the merciful veil of oblivion over it and she did not propose to uncover and call attention to the stain. "The only insignia," she added, "that you could adopt for your society would be the bar sinister."

—Amid all the tender delights of winning the affections and hand of his beautiful secretary, IGNATIUS DONNELLY has not allowed himself to forget the stern duties that weigh upon the man to whom fate has revealed a cryptogram. The world, to be sure, has not yet quite accepted the first fruits of Mr. DONNELLY'S literary researches; it still hesitates to transfer at his command to BACON'S head the crown now worn by SHAKESPEARE, but he is not discouraged, and, content to have given the order, he has turned his mighty weapon against another impostor. For it appears that this cryptogram works just as well against CERVANTES as against the humbugging Avonian. "Startling and incredible as it may seem," he says, "there are in the cipher allusions to the great Spanish work, 'Don Quixote,' the author of which died in the same year as SHAKESPEARE. These create a suspicion that that book, too, was from the brain of the same ubiquitous and universal genius, FRANCIS BACON." It does, indeed! But, come to think of it, what will Gen. WEYLER and other heroic representatives of the "haughty nation" say to all this? We fear that war will now be inevitable, for though Spain, when brought to desperate straits, might let Cuba go, we feel certain that she will never consent to give up peacefully her one truly great literary possession.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

By Robert McConnell,

EDITOR MORNING CHRONICLE, HALIFAX, N. S.

The Review of Reviews for December contained an article, entitled "The New Canadian Reciprocity Movement," by Mr. E. V. Smalley, which seems to deserve some attention from the Canadian standpoint. It has been called forth by the recent visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies to Washington, to attend the conference on the Bering Sea sealing question. The article is not unfriendly toward Canada, but it is somewhat patronizing in tone and evidently written from the standpoint of one who regards Canada with a sentiment of pity, as if Canadians occupied an inferior position compared with their American neighbors and stood very much in need of being taken in and comforted. We appreciate the kindly meant sympathy very much. I may at this stage, however, remark that, man for man, Canadians consider themselves the equals of their American neighbors. Perhaps they do not in all respects evince the enterprise displayed by the American people; and yet when Americans visit Canada they find that the Canadian people are making steady progress, that they possess a country of great and varied resources which they are steadily developing, that they are satisfied with their form of government, proud of their British institutions, and quite content to be one of the great family of Anglo-Saxon nations forming the world-wide British Empire—the greatest and freest empire of modern times. On the whole, I do not think Canadians are aching for the pity or sympathy of any nation on the face of the earth. On the contrary, they feel that, under the aegis of the British flag, they can "paddle their own canoe" in the pursuit of those enterprises—material, moral, scientific, political, intellectual, and religious—which constitute the true greatness, freedom, and prosperity of nations.

Throughout Mr. Smalley's article there is clearly implied, if not explicitly expressed, the following propositions:

1. That Canada cannot enjoy a substantial measure of prosperity or make rapid progress in the development of her resources without the advantage of free—or, at least, freer—trade relations with the United States.

2. That the Canadian people are—if I may be allowed the privilege of using a slang expression—literally tumbling over each other in their anxiety to secure reciprocal trade with that country.

3. That if the high tariff walls are maintained by our American neighbors, and the requisite amount of coaxing and pressure brought to bear upon Canadians, they will seek that free trade through political union.

These three propositions sum up all that is essential and important in Mr. Smalley's article. Before referring to them in detail, I wish to note a few inaccuracies and misconceptions into which he has fallen, owing, no doubt, to imperfect acquaintance with Canadian political history.

He tells us that "Sir John Macdonald was a protectionist." That assertion is disputed by protectionists who were intimate political and personal friends of the deceased statesman. Sir John did not take up protection as a policy from sincere conviction. He took it up under the pressure of political exigencies as a means of helping himself and his party back to power, from which they had been driven in 1873 by the famous—or infamous—Pacific scandal. In 1878 the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec offered their support to Alexander Mackenzie, the Liberal Premier of Canada, if he would make protection the policy of his Government. Honest Alexander Mackenzie declined to barter his political principles or retain power on such terms. Sir John Macdonald accepted the offer of the manufacturers, hoisted the protection flag—disguised under the specious designation, "national policy"—and won his way back to power, taking care, however, to tell the people that he did not propose to increase, but merely to readjust, the tariff. When he got into power he found that the protectionist manufacturers and his protectionist followers were too strong for him. In order to retain the power won by the sacrifice of his free-trade principles, he had to surrender, at discretion, the innocent "national policy" developed into high-class protection, to which Canada submitted with steadily increasing restiveness for eighteen years. And it is true, as Mr. Smalley intimates, that eighteen years of protection have created artificial and complicated conditions of trade and industry which will render the return to free trade, or rather to a strictly revenue tariff policy, a comparatively slow and tedious process. The first step in the direction of free trade, however, has been taken; further steps will be taken at opportune times, and this policy will be adhered to regardless of the course that may be pursued by the United States with respect to reciprocal trade relations. Mr. Smalley can rest assured that, as Great Britain does not interfere with our fiscal policy, neither shall we allow it to be dictated by the protectionists of the United States.

Another point, but not of serious importance, may be noted. Mr. Smalley speaks of "Sir George Tupper" as Sir John Macdonald's successor. Presumably he means Sir Charles Tupper, and is not aware of the fact that Sir John Macdonald's successor was Sir John Abbott, followed by Sir John Thompson, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and then Sir Charles Tupper, who held the Premiership for about two months, and was dispossessed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the chief planks of whose platform were tariff reform, (freer trade,) improved trade relations with Great Britain, reciprocal trade relations with the United States, if such could be secured on fair and honorable terms; clean, economical, and efficient government, legislative and constitutional reforms, and settlement, without coercion, of the Manitoba school question. The first installment of tariff reform has been secured, and along with it improved trade relations with Great Britain; the Manitoba school question has been settled so far as the Federal authority has any power to settle it; Canada is enjoying clean, economical, and efficient government, and other reforms will be grappled with and accomplished in due course. With regard to reciprocal trade relations with the United States, Canada stands ready to enter into negotiations for better trade relations on fair and honorable terms whenever her republican neighbors say they are ready to meet her in a similar spirit; but it may as well be noted that Canada is not begging for reciprocity and is not going to imperil either her political or commercial independence to secure it.

Having made these two digressions, I shall now deal briefly with the three propositions embodied in Mr. Smalley's paper, as noted in the first part of this article.

1. It is true that Canada prospered under the reciprocity treaty of 1854, and for years after its abrogation she felt the loss of it. And it is true that a fair and well-considered reciprocity treaty would be a good thing for Canada now, and it would also be a good thing for the United States, more particularly for the New England States and the States bordering on Canada from the great lakes to the Pacific Ocean. This fact is tacitly admitted by Mr. Smalley.

But it is not true that Canada's progress and prosperity are indissolubly bound up in securing freer trade relations with the United States. We have got along without reciprocity for thirty years. We have made substantial, if not rapid, progress in developing our resources, in increase of population and wealth, in enlargement of our constitutional privileges and political liberties. We have united the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by bands of steel, extended our railway system in every direction, bridged the Atlantic and Pacific by modern steamship lines, extended our canal system, and have reached out with a considerable measure of success for markets to replace those of which we were partially deprived by the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty of 1854. We have entered with more vigor than ever upon the work of developing our agricultural resources, for the products of which we are finding a steadily expanding market in the mother country, easily and safely reached by means of improved methods of transportation. We are no longer dependent upon the United States for an outlet for our surplus agricultural products. Under our improved trade relations with the mother country she will take all we can send her, provided we cater to the demands of the British people in quality and price. We are doing that, as the phenomenal shipments of Canadian cheese to the British market during the past season abundantly proves. We might make greater progress if we had freer trade relations with the United States; but the results of the past thirty years show that we can continue to make substantial progress without reciprocity.

2. As already intimated, the people of Canada acknowledge the desirability of freer trade relations with the United States as a means of expanding trade and developing our industrial resources, and also because freer trade relations would promote the friendly relations that should always exist between two kindred peoples, united by the ties of kinship, language, literature, and religion. But to secure those freer trade relations we are not prepared to make any sacrifice of National honor—we are not prepared to sell our political birthright, or to turn our backs upon the mother country in order to secure reciprocity. In a word, Canadians are not tumbling over each other in their anxiety to secure reciprocal trade relations with the United States. In this connection, permit me to remark that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies did not go to Washington to ask for, much less to beg for, reciprocity. They went on the invitation of the United States Federal authorities to attend a conference on the Bering Sea sealing question, the invitation being accepted on condition that other questions at issue between the two countries should also be dealt with.

3. This brings me to the question of political union suggested by Mr. Smalley as the shortest and most direct road to free trade between Canada and the United States. Permit me to say frankly that Canada cannot be coerced into political union with the American Republic by means of high tariffs, drastic alien labor bills, threats of non-intercourse and repeal of the bonding privilege, or any general course of unfriendliness; nor can she be bribed into political union by anything which the United States can think of offering.

What the United States might have accomplished twenty-five or thirty years ago, by the maintenance of reciprocal trade relations between the two countries, and a friendly, generous policy toward Canada and the mother country, in impressing Canadians favorably toward political union, is a matter of speculation. At that time a community of interests had grown up between the two countries under the influence of the reciprocity treaty of 1854; the people of Nova Scotia were intensely dissatisfied over the way in which they had been hustled into confederation; there were grave doubts in other quarters as to the wisdom of the confederation experiment and the possibilities of a successful outcome; and there was in Great Britain at that time a strong party which looked on the colonies as a burden and seriously suggested the policy of letting them assume their independence and strike out for themselves. Had the United States wooed Canada at that time instead of seeking to coerce her by hostile legislation; had American politicians taken advantage of the conditions of things I have described by continuing the reciprocity treaty and holding out the olive branch of friendly relations to the Canadian people, it is difficult to say what they might not have accomplished in winning the affections of Canada in the direction of political union.

But American statesmen took the opposite course. They repealed the reciprocity and raised a high-tariff wall against this country; they winked at the Fenian raids; they lost no opportunity of "nagging" at Canada by means of hostile legislation, threats of non-intercourse, repeal of the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty, unreasoning denunciation of the mother country, and a generally declared ultimatum that if Canada wanted freer trade relations with the American Republic she must seek them through political union. That kind of wooing did not do much to favorably impress Canada with the idea of annexation. It had the opposite effect. It has relegated to the dim and distant future all prospects of political union with the United States. It has tended to crystallize and develop, slowly it may be, a Canadian national sentiment and affection for the empire of which we form a part, which grows stronger as the years roll along. President Cleveland's Venezuelan message, the wrangling of the United States Senate over the arbitration treaty, the Corliss Alien Labor bill, the Dingley Tariff bill—in fact, every move made by American jingo politicians, every move they are now making, is simply stiffening the backs of the Canadian people to resist these bulldozing measures, developing in them the conviction that they are free citizens of a free empire, and intend to remain free, and strengthening the ties of loyalty, affection, citizenship, and legitimate self-interest which bind them to the mother country. And, what is more, these sentiments are appreciated and reciprocated by the mother country—as has been fully demonstrated by the happenings in connection with the diamond jubilee celebration of Queen Victoria—for there is now no party in that country which even dreams, must less talks, of cutting the colonies adrift. On the contrary, the whole trend of sentiment, policy, and events is in the direction of the unification of the empire, and the short-sighted jingo politicians of the United States, apparently without knowing it, by their narrow, unfriendly, and hostile attitude toward Canada are actually strengthening the ties which bind us to the mother country, and promoting that unification of the empire which is emerging from the region of dreamland and assuming a form and direction which points to its realization at no distant day.

We believe, further, that the time has gone by when our American neighbors can woo Canada into political union, even by a policy of friendliness and close commercial relations. Without in any way seeking to disparage the United States as a great Nation and her people as worthy of the Anglo-Saxon stock from which they sprang, the Canadian people feel that theirs is a higher national and political destiny—to be one of the great family of Anglo-Saxon nations composing a world-wide British Empire, whose mission it is to civilize, enlighten, and Christianize the people who come under her sway, and by the agency of free institutions and the influence of a world-wide, peace-producing, and humanizing commerce, to raise strong barriers against the demon of war and promote peace and good will among the nations.

(Why should not the United States come into the Anglo-Saxon family of nations and have a share in such noble work?)

There is room enough and scope enough on this continent for the two Anglo-Saxon nations, Canada and the United States, daughters of a common mother, custodians of a common liberty, to work out their separate destinies without being jealous of each other or coveting each other's patrimony and birthright. They can maintain a friendly and honorable rivalry in the world of industry and commerce, and at the same time co-operate heartily in promoting the arts of peace and civilization and the welfare of our common humanity the world over.

I have no doubt that in due time—when the reign of the jingo is over and when the common sense and intelligence of the American people assert themselves over the schemes of ward politicians—our neighbors will frankly concede this and freely and gladly accord to Canada the right to work out her national destiny in her own way, on British lines, and yet in close, friendly, and commercial relations with the people of that country.

PRAISE FOR THE TIMES.

Robert P. Porter in The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Speaking of commercial matters, suggests the recent great improvement in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Six months ago I spoke of the way THE TIMES was forging to the front again. The Sunday supplement is admirable, its Saturday literary supplement one of the best things of the kind we have from any of our great journals, and now they are giving on Mondays what is called a "Weekly Financial Review and Quotation Supplement," which is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. It is always gratifying to note progress and prosperity, and if the progress of THE TIMES does not result in prosperity, why the people of New York do not know a good thing when they see it. If THE TIMES would only throw off a little more of its Mugwump tendencies and keep right along the present lines, it would not only regain its old prestige, but become a great power in the land for good. As a family newspaper, containing all the news fit to print, and the best miscellany of any New York paper, it now stands deservedly high. In the main, THE TIMES is right on all the great financial issues of the day, except, of course, the tariff. Of late, however, it has not apparently been sitting up nights worrying over the tariff.

The leader Monday morning in THE TIMES, entitled "An Eight Per Cent. Nation on a Three Per Cent. Basis," is one of the strongest and most timely articles I have seen in a long time. For Americans to loan money in Europe at 3 per cent., with our own undeveloped resources here at home, does, upon examination, seem an absurd proposition. In doing so we show a lack of faith in our progress, in our Government, and in our future. As THE TIMES says:

"The country has not ceased growing, development has not come to an end. Golden opportunities are still waiting to be seized. There is untold wealth to be won in our own domain. The spirit of enterprise is not quenched, courage has not fled, nor has financial ability departed from us. American capital and American brains and pluck are but waiting for ignorance and menace to quit the public stage, and for the howl of the wolf to be stilled."

NUGGETS.

Doing.

"Well, Bill, what you doin' nowadays?"
"Ain't doin' anything but doin' nuthin'."
—Indianapolis Journal.

The Penalty.

"There's fun coasting down hill," says the precocious Southwark boy; "but then it has its drawbacks."—Philadelphia Record.

Widely Felt Want.

Every man who eats too much (and nearly every man does) is looking for something to "give him an appetite."—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Ready to Flee.

Mascagni is writing an opera in which he expects to get the tone effects of Japanese musical instruments. We are glad to be warned in time.—Chicago Post.

THE WEAPON OF TO-DAY.

From The Chicago Record.

A Few Lines of Admiration, Excited by the Chivalrous Conduct of the Young Woman Who Intruded a Hatpin into the Person of the Street-Car Robber and Thereby Put Him to Flight.

Give over, now; declaim no more
On knightly deeds when times were feudal,
When brave men fought till they were sore
Protecting right of life and boodle;
Nor sing of lance, or sword, or spear,
Or other weapon warriors stabbed with—
None such, for goodness, cometh near
The hatpin that Miss Williams jabbed with.

Years without end we've been content
To read with awe those tales of valor
Concerning mail-clad men who went
About inducing blood and pallor;
Who rode in metal overcoats,
With spear stanch held and firmly feutered,
And hats which came down to their throats,
And otherwise quite well accoutred.

Sir Thomas Malory, God wot,
Gives us full many a stirring story
Of Galahad and Lancelot,
Who fairly steeped themselves in glory;
And Walter Scott has warmed our hearts
With tales of knights who fought for ladies,
But all their high repute departs
Before this action of Miss Sadie's.

Give over, then, and talk no more
Of Lion-Hearted Richard's scrapping;
No longer sh

BRITISH LOAN FOR CHINA

£12,000,000 Offered to Liquidate the Japanese Indemnity on Certain Conditions.

THREE NEW TREATY PORTS

British Squadron Likely to Assemble at the Mouth of the Yang-Tse-Kiang in Support of England's Demands.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says:

"Yesterday (Saturday) Sir Claude Macdonald, British Ambassador to China, in the course of an interview with the Tsung-li-Yamen, (Board of Foreign Control,) stated that England was willing to assist China to liquidate the Japanese indemnity and would provide a loan of £12,000,000 ($60,000,000) at par, to run fifty years, the service to be 4 per cent. net, including sinking fund conditions, as follows:

"First—The opening of three treaty ports, Ta-Lien-Wan, Siang-In, and Nanning, thereby increasing the customs revenue.

"Second—A declaration that no portion of the Yang-Tse-Kiang Valley shall be alienated to any other power.

"Third—The right to extend the Burmah Railway through Hu-Nan Province (the most southwestern in China.)

"In the event of her default China is to place certain revenues under the control of the Imperial Customs. On this basis the negotiations will proceed. China regards them as advantageous, but fears the threatened opposition of France and Russia, especially to the opening of Ta-Lien-an and Nanning."

The Times, commenting on the dispatch, suggests that Siang-In, which its correspondent describes as in "Hugan" Province, is a telegraphic error, and means either Siang-Yang, in Hu-Pei Province, or Siang-Tang, in Hu-Nan Province. Nanning is in the Provice of Kwang-Si. Thus, The Times points out, the acceptance of the conditions would open three ports at points widely distant.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says the whole British squadron is likely to assemble soon at the mouth of the Yang-Tse-Kiang River in support of Great Britain's assertions to China.

RIOTING IN PARIS.

Windows of a House Mistaken for Zola's Broken by Students—Gen. Saussier's Retirement.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—There was a popular demonstration to-day, with a procession of military officials, soldiers, veterans, and gymnastic and other associations, in honor of Gen. Felix Saussier, now retiring from the Military Governorship of Paris and the command in chief of the French Army. Gen. Saussier, who was in full uniform and surrounded by his staff, stood in the window of his residence, responding assiduously to the salutations of enormous crowds.

Ultimately, bands of students paraded the streets, shouting perpetually, "Conspuez Zola," "Death to the Jews," and the like. In several cases cafe windows were smashed, and the windows of a house mistaken for Zola's were broken. The police finally dispersed the rioters and made many arrests.

Louise Michel and Sebastian Faure addressed a Socialist meeting this evening and denounced the secrecy attending the trial of Comte Esterhazy. There were shouts of "Bas Drumont" and "Bas Rochefort," but there was no further disorder.

FRIENDS OF DREYFUS ACTIVE.

Prominent Persons Signing the Petition for a New Trial.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The list of persons signing the petition put in circulation by M. Zola, M. Anatole France, and others on Friday last for a retrial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus is becoming increasingly significant. Numerous members of the Institut and other prominent persons are signing it, which shows that the movement is daily growing in respectability and influence.

On the other hand, the anti-Zola campaign, started by the students, is extending to Marseilles, Toulouse, Lyons, Nancy, and other large towns.

VIENNA SOCIALISTS ARRESTED.

Ominous Rumors of Trouble in Hungary and Bohemia.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—Five thousand Socialist workmen demonstrated here to-day in front of the Rathhaus because Dr. Lueger, the Burgomaster, had forbidden them to hold a meeting in the building. The police dispersed them and made several arrests.

There are omnious rumors of trouble in Hungary and Bohemia. The Agrarian Socialist movement in Hungary is serious, especially in Szaboloke District, where the landowners are menaced.

GERMAN SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Producers Demand a Year's Notice of Their Abolition.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The Society of German Sugar Producers at a special meeting to-day adopted a resolution declaring that the abolition of bounties would only be acceptable provided all countries abolished both direct and indirect bounties.

A further resolution was adopted, calling upon the Government to give the sugar producers a year's notice.

Sugar Conference in Belgium.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the Belgian Government has issued invitations to a sugar conference.

British Steamer Newlyn Disabled.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 16.—The British steamer Gladys, Capt. Dixon, which arrived to-day from Baltimore, reports that she met the British steamer Newlyn, Capt. Voss, from Swansea for Philadelphia, on Jan. 12 in latitude 51, longitude 26, with tail-end shaft and propeller gone. She towed her for thirty hours, when the hawsers parted in heavy weather, and she was obliged to leave the Newlyn 420 miles from Fastnet. The Gladys's machinery suffered from the stress of towing.

King Milan to Rule Servia Firmly.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—Emperor Francis Joseph gave an audience to-day to ex-King Milan of Servia, for the first time since the latter abdication. It is reported that on Milan's return to Belgrade the reins of government will be grasped very firmly and a vigorous anti-Radical policy adopted.

Prince Henry Economizing Coal.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The report that a German man-of-war was disabled near Perim arose from the fact that the Deutschland was towing the Gefion (both of Prince Henry's squadron en route for Chinese waters) in order to economize coal, as the latter's carrying capacity is small.

Col. John Hay to Ascend the Nile.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The United States Ambassador to Great Britain, Col. John Hay, and family will sail from Genoa on the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Regent Luitpold on Jan. 25, for Egypt, for a tour up the Nile.

Serious Floods Near Valencia.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—There have been serious floods near Valencia, capital of the province of that name, and thirty houses have collapsed.

The Kaiser's Coronation Fete.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Emperor William celebrated the coronation fête to-day with all the usual pomp and ceremony.

Destructive Fire in Greece.

ATHENS, Jan. 16.—A great fire at Trikhala has done damage to the amount of £50,000, ($250,000.)

CHARLES P. VILLIERS DEAD.

The "Father of the House of Commons," in Which He Had Served Since 1835.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, member of Parliament for South Wolverhampton, and known as the "Father of the House of Commons," having sat continuously in the House since 1835, died at 9 o'clock this evening.

The Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, M. P., entered upon his ninety-seventh year Jan. 8, 1898. The death of his favorite niece, Lady Lathom, a few months ago, was a severe blow to the old gentleman, although he still had his other nieces, Lady Derby, Lady Loch, Lady Ampthill, and Lady Lytton. A nephew, Lord Clarendon, also survives him.

Up to the time of his death Mr. Villiers took the greatest interest in public affairs. His mental vigor was astonishing and his memory wonderful. On his ninety-sixth birthday he recalled to his friends all the doings of Lord Liverpool, when he was Prime Minister upward of seventy years ago. He could remember Channing and Peel in the same Cabinet; he recollected all the incidents associated with the old struggle for Parliamentary emancipation; he told the story of his electoral triumphs and his campaigning experiences; he was proud to remember that he held a definite place in history for his persistent attacks on the corn laws and his successful championship with Bright and Cobden of free trade. For upward of seventy years Mr. Villiers had been acknowledged to be the most brilliant of conversationalists.

Born of a family which combined high rank with intellectual distinction, his parentage alone was a passport to all that was best in political as well as social life. Mr. Villiers was a frequent and welcome guest in Holland House, Bowood, and Panshanger. His father was the Hon. George Villiers. His eldest brother became the fourth Lord Clarendon. His mother was the daughter of the first Lord Boringdon. Mr. Villiers came from a race of statesmen. The first Lord Clarendon of the present creation was Ambassador to Prussia, and was himself maternally descended from Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, the Prime Minister of the Restoration.

In politics Mr. Villiers was a Liberal. While Mr. Gladstone's Parliamentary life was longer than Mr. Villiers's, the former's service was not continuous. Of recent years Mr. Villiers had not appeared often in the House, except when critical divisions were imminent.

In addition to being the oldest member of the House of Commons, he was "Father of the English Bar," for he was "called" at Lincoln's Inn in 1827, having previously been graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1853 he was appointed Judge Advocate General. Subsequently he was President of the Poor Law Board in the Ministries of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston.

THE ENGINEERS SURRENDER.

Demand for the Eight-Hour Day Officially Withdrawn.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The official Engineers' Joint Committee has notified the Employers' Federation of the withdrawal, on behalf of the men, of the eight hours' demand.

EMPRESS AUGUSTA'S HEALTH.

She Will Go to a Southern Air Cure in the Spring.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The condition of health of Empress Augusta Victoria excites comment. She will go in the Spring to some Southern air cure.

Her physicians still forbid her leaving her rooms.

NEW COMMANDER IN INDIA.

Gen. Sir Arthur Power Palmer Succeeds Gen. Sir William Lockhart.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.—The Queen has approved the appointment of Gen. Sir Arthur Power Palmer, K. C. B., to succeed Gen. Sir William Lockhart as Commander of the Tirah field force, on the northwest frontier.

Sir William Lockhart, after completing the report on which he is engaged concerning the future Indian frontier policy and the measures to be adopted, will return to England on three months' leave. Gen. Sir Power Palmer, it is understood, will act during his absence, being succeeded in his own present command by Gen. Elles. The force will otherwise remain unchanged, except for a temporary reduction of the headquarters staff.

Sir Power Palmer has been Commander of the Punjab frontier force since 1895. He is now in his fifty-eighth year. He entered the Indian Army in 1857, and during the mutiny he served with Hodson's Horse. In 1863 he was on the northwest frontier. He served in the Abyssinian war from 1867 to the end of 1868; was with the Duffla expedition in 1894, and commanded the Chin Hills expedition of the previous year. He served also during the Afghan war, 1878, and in the Soudan expedition, 1885. He received the rank of Major-General in 1895.

Lieut. Turner's Escape.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.—The report of the escape of Lieut. Turner of the British survey party recently attacked by tribesmen in the Provinces of Mekran, Beloochistan, is confirmed.

BABY CROSSES THE SEA ALONE.

A Sixteen-Months-Old Boy Comes from Genoa to His Grandmother Here, Wearing a Tag.

Victor McKenzie, a bright-eyed boy only sixteen months' old, occupied one of the best staterooms on the Hamburg-American, Line steamship Auguste Victoria, which arrived yesterday from Genoa. He had a stewardess especially assigned to look after his wants. Capt. Kaempff and Purser Louch divided their time between their duties and him, and all of the fifty-seven cabin passengers were at his service.

Victor laughed and was a general favorite, but he was too young to fully appreciate the attentions bestowed upon him, and had he been older he would have been too sad to have enjoyed it. He was traveling alone because his mother was dead.

His father was Military Attaché of the Peruvian Legation in Rome. There his mother died recently, and then came his father's recall. He did not wish to take the baby to Peru, and decided to send him to the little fellow's grandmother, Mrs. Ashbridge, of 702 South Washington Square, Philadelphia.

Through the good offices of United States Consul James Fletcher at Genoa arrangements were made. The Consul tearing in two one of his personal cards tied one piece to the baby's clothing, and the piece he sent to grandma to be used by her for identification that the wrong person might not secure possession of the child.

Capt. Kaempff, not having many westward-bound passengers at this season, readily consented to see that Victor was properly cared for, and he did. Mr. McKenzie sailed for Peru on the day Victor sailed for New York.

Two hours after the Auguste Victoria docked yesterday morning Mrs. Ashbridge reached Hoboken, and going aboard the steamer presented the irregularly torn bit of card. It fitted the piece tied to the baby and Victor went with her to his new home in Philadelphia.

TALKS ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

The Rev. I. M. Haldeman delivered last night at the First Baptist Church a sermon on "Christian Science—What is It?" In part he said:

"Christian Science is Unitarianism, Universalism, Swedenborgianism, Pantheism, Theosophy, and Hypnotism rolled together in one and masquerading under the garb of Christianity. It speaks in the name of the Christ whose cross it annuls and whose resurrection it denies. It is a literary conglomeration, a mass of incoherent vaporings and childish nonsense. It is contradicted by that Scripture to which it appeals, and, owning the Bible as its source, it rejects its accuracy.

"Christian Science is a robber in disguise, an audacious, blaspheming charlatan. Presenting the shell of truth, it offers the kerney of falsehood. It is, on the one side, an incredible falsehood, and on the other an iniquity.

"It is difficult to deal logically with a thing which has neither shape nor form nor sequential parts; yet that Christian Science is a robber in disguise is easy to see. It comes saying that it believes in the doctrines of Christianity, yet it repudiates them. It is a damnable heresy."

MR. MOODY'S LAST SERVICES

Great Audiences Flock to the Afternoon and Evening Meetings at Carnegie Hall.

THOUSANDS ARE TURNED AWAY

Old-Fashioned Religion the Preacher's Theme—Elijah and Ahab, John and Herod—Prayers and Aid for Suffering Cubans.

Dwight L. Moody yesterday closed his series of meetings at Carnegie Hall. One of the clergymen who assisted the evangelist said that the week of effort had "closed in a burst of glory." Ushers who seated the people or found them standing space under the balconies or along the walls and on the stage, estimated that 8,000 persons heard Mr. Moody at the two services.

In the afternoon, although 3 o'clock was the hour set for beginning the meeting, the hall was filled and had actually overflowed a half hour before that time. Exactly eighteen minutes after the doors were opened every seat was taken and persons were being turned away from all the doors. It was said that 3,000 who presented tickets were denied admission because there was not even standing room.

At night it was even worse. Many, witnessing the rush of the afternoon, went to the hall before 7 o'clock, and formed in long lines in front of the doors. As soon as these were thrown open there was a dash for the interior. In a moment, apparently, the flood of people inundated the auditorium and galleries. It was necessary to have overflow meetings in the afternoon and evening. These were held in the Central Presbyterian and in the Calvary Baptist Church.

One of the most striking scenes of the entire week took place last night, summoned up at the moment by Mr. Moody's infallible sense of climax. The choir and audience were singing "Saved by Grace," one of the favorite hymns of the evangelist, when suddenly he said:

"Let the upper gallery sing the chorus alone."

The "upper gallery" was put upon its mettle and burst into song. Then the choir on the stage took up the words:

"And I shall see Him face to face";

and again the gallery responded:

"And tell the story face to face."

The great volume of sound from the gallery was led by the clear, high tones of a girl's voice. The antiphonal effect of the singing was striking.

Prayer and Aid for Cuba.

Cuba figured conspicuously in both services. When Mr. Moody opened the meetings he announced that part of the collection would be used to aid the suffering Cubans. He said that he wanted to send them at once at least 20,000 bushels of corn. It was said after the service that the collection amounted to something like $800 in cash, besides a number of tickets and promises to contribute.

Later in the afternoon service Mr. Moody prayed for "those who are dying in Cuba, and that the calamity that has fallen upon them may be turned into a blessing for that island. If we can do anything more than we have done, make it clear to us, and let us be ready to do it cheerfully."

This was the third or fourth time during these meetings that the evangelist asked aid for Cuba. He prayed for the suffering Cubans almost every day, and gave part of the collections on several days to those who are reported as starving on the island. The collections, however, have not been very large.

At the meeting last night he said he had ascertained that 530,000 persons have died in Cuba since the beginning of the war, or more than were lost on the Northern side in the civil war, and that within the last few months 400,000 have died of starvation. It would cost, he said, only 35 cents to send a bushel of corn to Cuba, and he wanted 20,000 bushels ready to ship on Wednesday.

"Corn is very good living," he said. "I was raised on it, and I have a pretty good constitution. You laugh, but you may have to come to it yourself some day."

The collection was better at night.

Mr. Moody announced that he had received a number of requests to continue the meetings for another week, but he had found it impossible to do so.

"Now, I should like to carry on these meetings, for I feel that much good can be done here," he remarked. "I have never had such a pleasant and prosperous week of work in New York. I feel that the indications are magnificent. A mighty harvest can be reaped here if the work is kept up. How many of you want me to come back to New York?"

Hands began going up all over the audience.

"No," cried Mr. Moody, "I don't want that. It's mighty easy for you to sit there and let Moody do all the work. I have seen too many meetings where the people would raise their hands in favor of a proposition of this sort. It doesn't mean anything. I wish all of you who really want me to come back to write me a letter and say so. You must also say how many meetings you will attend. You don't hesitate to take a week's vacation from business. Why can't you take a week's vacation for religion? If you will do this I will come back and hold meetings from March 13 to 20—two Sundays and a week, just as I have done this time."

Elijah and Old-Fashioned Religion.

"Elijah and Old-Fashioned Religion" was Mr. Moody's theme in the afternoon. He read from Deuteronomy the words: "Choose life," and made them the key to Elijah's mission.

"Elijah means Jehovah is my God. This was his motto; and he was never far away from that motto. Some one has said Elijah came in a tempest and left in a whirlwind. He appeared before Ahab, coming no man knew whence, and going no man knew whither. But there he is, and he delivers his message: 'There shall be no rain or dew, but by my word.'

"Ahab and his courtiers thought the man a fanatic, a crazy man from the wild deserts. He looked like stopping the rain and dew, didn't he? But the rainy season came and came again for three years and a half, but there was no rain; and by and by the people noticed that there was no dew. The dew had fallen ever since Eden; but it stopped now. Then Ahab sent to look for Elijah. Obadiah, his Prime Minister, met him one day and told him Ahab wanted to see him.

"Now this man, this fanatic, is King. 'Bring Ahab to me,' and Ahab came."

The evangelist then described the gathering of the people on Mount Carmel at the demand of Elijah, and the confusion of the 850 priests of Baal.

"The Israelite had got tired of the old religion, and had set up Baal in the groves. The old faith was out of date; but Elijah went back to this old-fashioned religion. Some time ago a philosopher proposed a prayer-test. Why, he was behind the times. Elijah and the priests of Baal held the prayer-test 3,000 years ago on Carmel.

"Have you noticed that Elijah did not shout, as the priests of Baal? He told the priests to shout, for perhaps their god was asleep or had gone a-hunting; but he prayed quietly.

"Whenever I hear a preacher shouting in prayer I think he feels that God is far off, and he has to shout to reach His ear. A whisper will reach Him, if the whisper is all right. The whisper will be answered as soon as the shout.

"And I want to say right here that I wouldn't give the snap of a finger for the religion of any man who doesn't believe that his prayers will be answered. If God be God, serve Him; if Baal, then follow him."

William E. Dodge led in prayer at the close of the afternoon meeting, and Mr. Moody called on all who wanted to lead better lives to rise.

"I hope no one will rise," he said, "who has not courage to keep his seat." But everybody, apparently, stood up.

"A magazine in Europe," said Mr. Moody, in opening the evening meeting, "is writing to thousands of clergymen to find out what hymns they have found most helpful. I received an inquiry some days ago. I have thought over all the hymns, and it seems to me that the one I have found most helpful is No. 213, 'Just as I am, without one plea.' Let me read the last verse. I believe that hymn has had as much influence for good in this world as any other single hymn that could be selected."

Gen. O. O. Howard was called on to lead in prayer.

Mr. Moody said he had just heard that in one of the Catholic churches the priest had asked every member to bring in a Protestant.

"You see, they are waking up. You must get out, and bring in one Catholic apiece."

The Evening Service.

The theme taken by Mr. Moody at night was Jesus's answer to the scribe: "Thou art not far from the Kingdom of God." He said:

"When the Sadducees tried to confuse Jesus, and had been themselves confused, the Pharisees undertook it, and were also confused by Jesus's answers to their questions. Then a scribe said to him: 'Which is the greatest commandment?' We would have said he, too, was a caviler, and was trying his hand at hard questions. But Jesus saw deeper, and said: 'Thou art not far from the Kingdom.'

"I had always thought Herod one of the hardest-hearted men of the world, and that he had never had a serious thought, until I read in Mark that he 'heard John gladly and had done many things.' Herod probably sought John in the Jordan valley, or in the wilderness, and heard him, and said: 'I have heard the greatest orators of Rome, but not one could speak like this man.' He might have been there on that memorable day when Jesus was baptized by John, and when God, who had remained silent since Eden, broke that silence of four thousand years, and said: 'This is My beloved Son.' Herod was ready to follow John until John said: 'Herod, it is not lawful for you to have your brother's wife.'

"That is the way. Men want you to tickle them with pleasant things. An old Scotch beadle told a new minister who had preached a pretty earnest sermon:

"'If you want to hold your place, you had better not preach any more sermons like that. Talk about the sins of the patriarchs, but don't get any nearer home.'

"Some people tell you not to act on impulse. I say, if the impulse is good, act on it, for God's sake.

"Some people tell you it makes no difference what creed you believe, just so you are in earnest. I say it ought to make a great difference to you whether you believe a truth or a lie."

All the audience again stood up in response to Mr. Moody's request, to show that they were anxious to lead better lives.

Mr. Moody said he would remain in the city for several days.

AN OLD-FASHIONED REVIVAL.

The Rev. Thomas Harrison's Fervor Is Stirring the East Side.

The first old-time Methodist revival the lower east side has known in forty years is in progress in the Second Street Church, Second Street, between Avenues C and D, of which the Rev. Alonza C. Morehouse is the minister. The Rev. Thomas Harrison, the well-known evangelist, is conducting the services, and Methodists who like to pour out their souls in the swinging, sweeping hymn tunes of the earlier days are journeying from every part of the five boroughs to help him.

The little church was crowded all day yesterday, and was like a section of a purely American country district suddenly transplanted into this cosmopolitan town. Tables were spread in the basement and kept loaded all day. Hundreds of people were fed with all the hospitality of a rural camp meeting, and it was easy to imagine that they had horses unharnessed and hitched to swinging limbs and saplings waiting for them outside, and would presently climb into their vehicles and jog home instead of taking to cable cars and elevated trains.

Last night the little building was packed, and clergy and congregation enjoyed what Mr. Harrison called "a glorious time." There were handclapping, laughter, and weeping, and old hymns were sung with all the power of hundreds of lungs, a strong choir leading. Penitents and seekers crowded to the altar—volunteers, men and women, were everywhere, praying, urging, arguing, pausing to join in a favorite line with extra vigor, and ending it with a vociferous "Amen!" or "Praise God!" The evangelist himself, alert as a panther and as active, was all over the church at once, now down near the door helping one of his volunteers with word or touch, then on his knees by some penitent; again up on a seat or pew shouting "Glory!" and reiterating over and over the words of his text, "One thing thou lackest." Arms, lips, head, hands, and feet were at work incessantly, and he seemed never to tire.

To-night the Wesley Praying Band will be present to help. The services have been in progress a week, and Mr. Harrison predicts that by next Sunday the Methodists will all be "on fire."

THE SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

Music at the American Theatre and the Metropolitan Opera House.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night a small but demonstrative audience listened to the eighth and last of the popular concerts given under the management of the unfortunate firm of R. E. Johnston & Co. There will be other Sunday night concerts, but they will be given by Damrosch & Ellis, the managers of the opera company which begins its season to-night. The performance last night introduced to the notice of the audience the following soloists: Mlle. Alice Verlet, soprano; Mme. Josephine Jacoby, contralto; Léon Marx, violinist, and the Sutro sisters, ensemble pianists. Mr. Marx, in Wieniawski's D minor concerto, displayed a rough tone and a style of the most soporific placidity. Such violin playing is suitable to a conservatory commencement, but not to a public concert.

Miss Verlet has a very good soprano voice of light quality, and her singing shows the possession of taste. But her attack is bad and her execution far from being clean and facile. In the "Come il sereno" from "Sonambula," she pleased the audience, and had to furnish the customary encore. Later she sang the bell song from "Lakmé." The Sutro sisters played two numbers in which they displayed a neat touch, good technic, and excellent precision in their ensemble work. Mme. Jacoby sang an air by Gounod. The orchestra played the overture to "Mignon," the prelude to "Die Meistersinger," "Solveg's Song" from Grigg's "Peer Gynt," and the prelude and finale from "Tristan und Isolde."

At the American Theatre the Castle Square Opera Company gave a concert to the apparent delight of a large audience. The programme was as follows: Overture to Offenbach's "Orpheus and Eurydice," violin selections by the Beasy sisters, 'Les Filles des Cadix," sung by Ruth White; Neswadba's "Lolerey" for orchestra, "The Bandolero," sung by Ernest Gamble, basso; "Dich theure Halle," from "Tannhäuser," sung by Georgine von Januschowsky; the "Miserere," from "Il Trovatore," by Florence Relda, Joseph Sheehan and chorus; overture to Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor," "The Palms," sung by Joseph Sheehan, monologue by Raymond Hitchcock, quartet from "Rigoletto," sung by Mme. Januschowsky, Miss White, Mr. Sheehan, and Richard Whyte; the Boatswain's chorus from the "Lily of Killarney," an air from "Der Freischütz," sung by Mme. von Januschowsky, and the "Good Night" chorus from "Erminie."

MARRIAGE CAUSES GOSSIP.

Brooklyn Girl Breaks an Engagement and Marries Another in London.

Considerable jealousy has been caused in Williamsburg society by the announcement of the marriage of Miss Adele Barron to Ralph Cooper, a well-to-do wine dealer of London. Miss Barron is the daughter of Ernest Barron of 519 Bedford Avenue. About a year ago her friends were given to understand that she was to marry William Avery, also an Englishman, who is engaged in the diamond industry in Johannesburg, Africa. Miss Barron first met Avery while she was traveling abroad with her mother about seven years ago.

A few months later Avery went to Africa, where he engaged in the diamond industry. He corresponded with Miss Barron, and a little over a year ago they agreed to meet in London. Miss Barron started for England, but on her arrival in London she was met by Avery's sister and his brother-in-law, Dr. Shaw. They told Miss Barron that they had received word from Avery, and that his departure was delayed, and for Miss Barron to remain in England.

In the meantime Miss Barron met Mr. Cooper, and according to their friends, it was a case of love at first sight. Miss Barron remained in London, and in the latter part of May she was married to Mr. Cooper in St. Agnes's Parish Church, London. She had previously sent a cable message to Mr. Avery informing him that she could not become his wife.

Soon after the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cooper came to America. They have since been living at the home of Mrs. Cooper's parents, where they will remain until Spring, when they will settle permanently in London.

At Mr. Barron's house last night it was said that a letter had been received from Mr. Avery in which he expressed his regret at Miss Barron's step.

NO BODILY RESURRECTION

Dr. Abbott Characterizes the Accepted Notion a Relic of Paganism.

AMAZED AT SUCH A BELIEF

The Body Laid in the Grave Will Only Rise as Grass and Flowers, but the Spiritual Resurrection Comes Upon Death.

The Epistles to the Corinthians formed the subject of Dr. Lyman Abbott's lecture in the series on St. Paul, delivered in Plymouth Church last night. The gift of tongues mentioned in the epistles, the preacher held, was not that of speaking different languages, but an incoherent babbling, like that found in Southern negro camp meetings. He did not consider it either a supernatural gift or the outcome of superstition, but the result of spiritual excitement in a superstitious age.

He reviewed other parts of the epistles, and declared his inability to understand why preachers should claim there was any argument for the resurrection of the body in them. He himself believed that the future life followed immediately on death, and not in some far-off world, but that the spirit of the dead might be about the mourners as the clods fell on the coffin.

At the question drawer, after the sermon, Dr. Abbott reiterated his views on the liquor question, and said the pulpit ought to take a stand against the attempt to restrict liberty. In answer to another question, he said he did not think it was true that the graves opened at the death of Christ.

"We find Paul," said Dr. Abbott, in his sermon, "speaking with great freedom of some of the 'gifts.' He can almost be said to scoff at the gift of tongues. 'I would rather say five words that a man can understand,' he says, in substance, 'than have a gift of tongues that people cannot understand.' Are we to believe that these gifts were evidences of superstition? There are difficulties in this view, as in the other. I am inclined to think that the truth lies midway between these views, and embraces both. Any great state of spiritual exaltation is liable to be accompanied with great excesses, more so in an ignorant than in an educated community. The phenomena which attend revival meetings among the colored people in the South, and sometimes among the uncultivated people in the West, particularly in the early part of the century, are not wholly evil, and certainly not wholly good. They are the indications of a great passion and a great excitement in which man acts on his fellowman, and the whole tide of passion sweeps back and forth, with good and evil in it. The good and bad are strangely mixed in every society and in every man, and if the devil is not as black as he is painted, neither is the angel so white as he is painted. Few of us are either black or white; most of us are gray, or black and white in streaks. [Laughter.]

Dr. Abbott next spoke of Paul's view of the Church as a unit, with different functions for the various members. He applied this to modern society and the modern Church, showing the need for all kinds of vocations, in the lower as well as the higher ranks. "A good blacksmith," he said, "is better than a poor preacher. It is better to pound an anvil and make a good horseshoe than to pound a pulpit and make a poor sermon."

"I confess," said Dr. Abbott in another part of his sermon, "that it fills me with amazement that so many Christians and so many sch la s shou d have read First Corinthians, 15, and thought it an argument for the resurrection of the body. It seems to me clearly, explicitly, unmistakably, evidently a cumulative argument against the resurrection of the body.

"I believe that the notion that the body must rise again to secure personal immortality is a relic of paganism that ought long since to have been forgotten. The body that is laid in the grave will rise only in grass and flowers. Nor do we believe that in some far off time the resurrection will come. Every death is a resurrection. The mother who stands looking down into the grave and sees the clods falling upon the coffin turns and lifts her eyes and sees the loved one at her side trying to caress her. For she should know, not that there will be, but that there is, a spiritual body. The last gasp on earth is the first inhalation of a new splendid body in the kingdom of heaven."

At the question meeting, in speaking of personal liberty, Dr. Abbott said:

"I think a great many young people have been kept out of the Church of Christ by the impressions they have gained that to be a Christian is not to be a free man. Therefore, I think we Christians ought so to use our liberty as to emphasize the fact that we have it."

In this connection Dr. Abbott read a letter from a clergyman who criticised his utterances of the preceding Sunday on the subject of personal liberty. Dr. Abbott repeated his plea for liberty of conscience first of all, and gave his ideas of the misuse of that liberty.

LOGAN CARLISLE DEAD.

Stricken with Heart Failure at the Home of His Father in This City.

Logan Carlisle, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department during the last Cleveland Administration, died suddenly yesterday at 4 Washington Square, the home of his father, John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury. He had been in poor health, suffering with dyspepsia, for more than a year, and had lately returned from a fruitless search for relief at Hot Springs. Five days ago he was forced to take to his bed, but his condition was not considered alarming until after luncheon yesterday, when he was attacked by heart failure and sank rapidly. He died at 6 o'clock.

Mr. Carlisle was born in Covington, Ky., in October, 1860, and was graduated from the University of Virginia. He studied law, and was admitted as a member of the Kentucky Bar. He practiced his profession for some time in his native State, and then went to Wichita, Kan. He became interested in politics, and was especially active in the campaign of 1892. When Mr. Cleveland appointed his father to the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle went with him to Washington as his private secretary. In March, 1893, he was appointed Chief Clerk in the department, and held the place until after the inauguration of President McKinley.

Mr. Carlisle antagonized Senator "Joe" Blackburn of Kentucky in the Fall of 1896, and at one time it was thought that his life was endangered by the latter's enmity. The quarrel grew out of Senator Blackburn's canvass for re-election, which he did not relinquish until a bitter feud had arisen between himself and the family of the Secretary of the Treasury, who, as a pronounced sound-money man, had been mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination at the hands of the incoming Legislature.

Senator Blackburn made his fight on the free silver platform, of which he was a rabid advocate, and did not give up hope even when the sound money victory that promised a Republican majority in the Kentucky Legislature had been effected. On the evening of March 4, 1896, while his chances were still, to his mind, trembling in the balance, he made a violent free silver speech at Lexington, which aroused a silver mob to fury that vented itself largely on a number of negroe Republicans, two of whom in fact were nearly killed outright.

The Senator had in the campaign attacked Secretary John G. Carlisle on his position on the money question, and Logan Carlisle took up the cudgels in his father's defense. There was considerable ill feeling between the two men, therefore, and it was only increased by the attitude of the defeated candidate when he recognized his chances as hopeless. He laid his downfall mainly to the Carlisles, and his disposition toward Logan was especially unfriendly.

Logan's friends warned him repeatedly to avoid Blackburn or be on his guard against him, but he seemed to trouble himself little about any peril he might be in, and even continued to frequent the hotels that Blackburn often visited. A hostile meeting between the men did not occur, however.

Last month Mr. Carlisle came to New York and joined his father's law firm. He never married. Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed. The body will be taken to Covington for burial, and if Mrs. Carlisle, who is ill, recovers sufficiently to accompany it, the funeral services will be held there.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Christopher C. Augur.

Gen. Christopher C. Augur, one of the three surviving members of the class of '43 at West Point, died last night, at his home, in West Washington, D. C., aged seventy-seven years. He was born in New York, but was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Michigan in 1839, and was a classmate of Gen. Grant. In July, 1843, he was made a Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Second Infantry.

After serving in the Mexican war as the aide de camp to Gen. Hopping, and, after the latter's death, as aide to Gen. Caleb Cushing, he was promoted in 1852 to a Captaincy, and served with distinction in the campaign against the Indians in Oregon in 1856. May 14, 1861, he was appointed Major in the Thirteenth Infantry, and was for a time Commandant of Cadets at West Point.

In November, 1861, he was commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers and joined McDowell's corps. For gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., where he sustained several wounds, he was made Major General of Volunteers and brevetted a Colonel in the regular army. He sat in the military court that investigated the surrender of Harper's Ferry. In November, 1862, he rejoined his corps and took part in the Louisiana campaign.

At the siege of Port Hudson he commanded the left wing of the army, and again distinguished himself for gallantry and was brevetted Brigadier General in the United States Army, receiving also the brevet of Major General for services in the field during the rebellion. From the close of the war until he was retired in 1885, he commanded various departments in the West. He then moved to Washington.

On Aug. 15, 1886, he was shot and dangerously wounded by a negro whom he attempted to chastise for using coarse language in front of his home. He had two sons now in the army, Capt. Colon Augur, at Fort Riley, and Major J. A. Augur, at Fort Leavenworth.

Charles Frederick Marsh.

Charles Frederick Marsh, for more than fifty years connected with the old Manhattan Gas Company and its successor, the Consolidated Gas Company, died Saturday afternoon, at his residence, 2 Irving Place, of a complication of diseases. Mr. Marsh had been ill only a short while. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Mr. Marsh started in business with his father, Thomas Marsh, who was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of illuminating gas in this city. For a number of years he was Superintendent of the mechanical department and General Inspector of the Consolidated Company. He was a man of quiet disposition, and was a member of York Lodge, No. 197, F. and A. M., and of the St. Andrew's Society. Of the latter society he was the only member ever elected who was not of Scotch origin. Mr. Marsh leaves no children. His wife died over fifteen years ago. His brothers—J. H. Marsh, A. C. Marsh, and William E. Marsh—survive him. The funeral will take place from his late residence this evening at 8 o'clock. The societies of which he was a member will have charge of the services. The body will be cremated.

Charles Torriani.

Charles Torriani, the well-known musical director, died of consumption yesterday morning at his residence, 204 West Thirty-fourth Street, after a lingering illness.

He was born in this city in 1852, and was a son of the late Angelo Torriani, the composer and conductor, who at the time of the birth of his son was conducting grand opera at the Academy of Music here. Young Torriani at an early age evinced the possession of musical talent of a high order, and was carefully instructed by his father until at the age of sixteen he was sent to Stuttgart. He studied the piano under Liszt, and at the age of twenty became a musical director. He returned to this country at the age of twenty-two as director of music on one of the American concert tours of Adelina Patti. Since that time he had directed the orchestras of many of the most prominent operatic companies appearing in this country. He leaves a wife, who was Miss May Douglass, the soprano. The funeral will be private, and the interment will take place this afternoon at Fairview, N. J.

Jacob G. Neafie.

Jacob G. Neafie of Philadelphia, President of the Neafie & Levy Ship and Engine Building Company, died yesterday in Philadelphia of heart failure. The concern of which he was President operates a large plant on the Delaware River front in Philadelphia, which was established in 1844 under the name of the Penn Iron Works. During the Mexican war a number of vessels were constructed at these works for the Government, and during the war of the rebellion engines were constructed there for 120 Government ships, some of them the largest in the service.

Mr. Neafie was born Dec. 25, 1815, in Monmouth County, N. J. In his early life he lived in New York City, and received his education here. Despite his great age, Mr. Neafie continued the active direction of his extensive business until within a few days of his death. He is survived by a wife and one daughter. His wealth is believed to run into the millions.

Solomon Latz.

Solomon Latz, once a real estate dealer of this city, died at his residence, 240 East Forty-ninth Street, Saturday. He was in the seventy-first year of his age, had lived for fifty years in this country, and retired from active business twenty years ago. The funeral will take place to-morrow, at 10 A. M., from the house. Mr. Latz was at one time President of B'nai B'rith Home, at Yonkers, and was a member of its Board of Governors at the time of his death. He was a Trustee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Montefiore Home, and Mount Sinai Hospital. He was ex-Grand President of the Order of Kesher and a member of Darcy Lodge, No 187, F. and A. M., of which he was the oldest living Past Master.

John K. Valentine.

Ex-United States District Attorney John K. Valentine of Philadelphia died yester

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS,
COTTON AND GRAIN.
Market letter furnished on application

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,500,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to cheque or on certificate.

STERLING DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, August Belmont, Frederic Cromwell, Walter R. Gillette, Robert Goelet, G. G. Haven, Oliver Harriman, R. Somers Hayes, Charles R. Henderson, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Alexander E. Orr, Walter G. Oakman, Henry H. Rogers, H. McK. Twombly, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney.

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
F. NEVILL JACKSON, SECRETARY.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers and merchants.

Bankers.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, Limited.

Solicitors.
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, CHAIRMAN.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

SEATTLE, LAKE SHORE & EASTERN RAILWAY BONDS
TO HOLDERS OF
MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

It has come to our knowledge that the assent of the certificate holders is being asked to a proposal of lease by a corporation foreign to this country, involving a guaranty on the bonds to be issued under the plan of Reorganization, and reserving to the guarantor the right, but no obligation, to purchase at a price named, in consideration of which lease possession and control of the property is to be surrendered to the guarantor.

Having in mind past experience with other corporation (even of the United States) as guarantors of our bonds, we, owning and representing a considerable amount of the bonds, have been asked by holders of these certificates to assist in preventing the consummation of the proposed arrangement. Believing that the true interest of all holders lies in a sale of their holdings for cash, and being assured that at the present time such a sale may be effected upon more favorable terms than those proposed under the guaranty offered, we strongly advise holders of certificates not to assent to the proposed arrangement of lease, guaranty, and option, but to communicate with us, and we request you to join with us in securing a price in cash, which we believe can be done, and upon more advantageous terms to the holders than any thus far suggested.

MOORE & SCHLEY,
80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
January 15, 1898.

TOWER & SHERWOOD,
Bankers and Brokers,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRE TO BOSTON.

Tower, Giddings & Co.,
105 DEVONSHIRE STREET,
BOSTON.

W. G. HITCHCOCK & CO.,
REORGANIZATION.
New York, January 17, 1898.
To the Domestic and Foreign Creditors:
The Plan and Agreement of December 14, 1897, has been assented to by creditors representing more than the required proportion, and is hereby declared effective and binding.
Creditors will please deposit their assignments of claims and evidences of debt with the United States Trust Company, Depository, and receive its Negotiable Certificates of Deposit therefor.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,
Reorganization Trustee.
JAMES G. CANNON, Chairman.
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
EDMUND C. CONVERSE,
Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street at the moment has two scarecrows to which it is paying much attention—the Supreme Court's attitude toward the questions involved in the Maximum Rate case and the strained diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain.

Upon these two matters hang all the fears and apprehensions of Wall Street's bulls, and upon these two depend all the hopes and profits of its bears.

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On the bull side are the commission houses, representing now more largely than for months the public and many strong and important financial interests. Comprising the bear party are two or three outside operators, and the whole rank and file of the professional room traders. That there is an extended short interest in the market, no one who has watched its course during the past week can doubt. The trading contingent is heavily short of stocks. During the week many professionals took profits on the long side and went short for a turn, and many of them, already staggering under a load of short contracts made at a much lower range of prices, sold more stocks at the higher level—at what they believed to be the top of the market.

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Unless the Supreme Court decides against the railroad interests in the Maximum Rate case, or a crisis develops in the Spanish matter, there will be sore disappointment in bear quarters, and many fainthearted bulls will regret having sold out in the raid of Friday and Saturday.

***

Regarding the Supreme Court decision, which the traders have promised to have handed down to-day, the development of the acute fears over it in the latter part of the week was somewhat surprising. Ever since the hearing in the Maximum Rate case was finished a clique of traders have made weekly turns by spreading broadcast predictions as to its tenor. At times they have had Washington advices promise a favorable decision on the following Monday, and when it did not make its appearance they have raided the stock market because of the "disappointment."

No matter what may be the nature of the Supreme Court's verdict, (whenever it shall come,) the scalpers of the Stock Exchange will be sorry to see it out of the way. The delay in handing it down has been exceedingly profitable to them.

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As to the Cubar war matter, an American gunboat off Havana Harbor for the protection of American citizens there should not be a very serious matter—less serious even than a belligerency resolution in Congress.

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Generally speaking, professional Wall Street looks for lower prices at the opening of the market to-day. London quotations are expected to show declines because of the international situation, and another bear raid upon the market is looked for in the first hour. But yesterday many of the bearish professionals were advising friends to content themselves with what profits Monday morning's market might show them on their short stocks.

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Transactions in stocks during the past week aggregated 2,543,874 shares, an increase over the previous week of over 700,000 shares, and an increase of over 1,650,000 shares as compared with the corresponding week last year. It was the most active week of any since early in September last.

***

Sugar Trust was the most active stock, and on dealings of 350,514 shares made a decline of 7⅞ per cent. Manhattan came next in point of activity, with sales of 197,968 shares, and ended the week with a net advance of 2 per cent. At one time its gain was 6⅝ per cent. Northern Pacific common and preferred advanced 2⅝ and 1⅞, respectively, the transactions in the first named aggregating 123,528, and in the latter 179,357 shares. St. Paul and Burlington both suffered the declines of 1⅝ and 2⅛, respectively. The sales of St. Paul amounted to 148,202 shares, and of Burlington 119,545 shares. Some of the newer properties were again prominent.

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The bond market was phenomenally active, the sales amounting to $23,204,000, an increase of $6,000,000 as compared with the previous week. There were some notable advances scored, chief among which was a rise of 20 points in Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern firsts. The Union Pacific issues also advanced sharply.

THE TENDENCY IS UPWARD.

Discussing the stock market outlook, Mr. J. Fletcher Shera of the Stock Exchange house of Townsend & Shera said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"With general conditions as they are, I see no reason why any one should feel bearish on the stock market. Foolish Spanish war scares coming after a rather rapid advance may give the traders an opportunity to knock prices off somewhat, but there still remains patent to everyone the steadily improving situation to which the stock market must respond.

"Personally, I feel confident that we will see this Spring very much higher prices than we saw last September. Conditions are certainly better than they were at that time—better than they have been for years. And if, at last September's level, the stock market had discounted coming betterment, certainly it has been caught up with during the past few months. But few stocks are as high as they were then, and in the meantime general business has steadily improved.

"Apart from this argument, however, I believe that many of the strongest financial interests in Wall Street have in view plans to materially advance the market prices of the stocks with which they are identified. As yet, only a few of these plans have been operated; such advances as many of these interests have in view, and such stock market activity as must accompany their carrying out is yet to be seen.

"Practically all of the 'active stocks' and many of the low-priced ones will, in my opinion, show material gains within the next few months. Reactions are only natural after spurts in the market, especially when the bears have at their disposal such choice morsels of news as Spanish war rumors. But the trend of the market is upward, and decidedly so. The short side is not the one to look to for profits."

IN THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Speaking on hardware trade conditions to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Robert Sickels of the wholesale hardware house of the Sickels & Nutting Company, said:

"The progress made in this line of business during the last twelve months stands out in striking contrast with that of the year before. There has been much improvement, and the outlook for the present year is quite encouraging. A country does not immediately recover from the effects of long depression, and it is not to be expected that business will be seen in the fullness of activity all at once.

"Western purchases of all kinds of hardware goods have been unusually large this Fall. People engaged in agriculture have added considerably to their supplies for use in field work, causing much activity in manufacturing of this kind. The great outpouring of Western orders was not an immediate consequence of the improved crop returns. It has been gradual and steady. There is evidently a further large purchasing to be done by the farmers, and it will be made in the near future.

"With the great impetus given to business by the wheat-selling movement there were anticipations of a vast amount of purchasing from Eastern points as well. It has not come up to what was anticipated, but, of course, the supplies have not run down so low in the East as in the West, where economizing in such things was the rule in recent years. In the coming season a better demand is looked for in all hardware commodities.

"Undoubtedly there is an improvement in the tone of general trading and the existence of a confidence that counts for much. Depressing talk is no longer heard, and with conditions as at present it is highly probable that this will be a prosperous year for hardware manufactures. Healthy and satisfactory progress has thus far been effected and we look for a larger future business."

COPPER PRODUCTION IN 1897.

The figures of copper production and exports for the year 1897, issued Jan. 15, from the office of Mr. John Stanton, show that the amount of copper taken from American mines during the year was 484,081,515 pounds. It was distributed as follows:

District.	Pounds.
Montana	231,902,798
Lake Superior	144,930,670
Arizona	80,592,049
Scattering	26,656,000

These figures represent a gross tonnage of 216,105. In 1896 the production was 203,894 tons, gross. The tonnage in 1897 of exported copper was 128,806, against 125,895 in the year preceding, an increase of nearly 3,000 tons of 2,240 pounds each.

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S VIEWS.

In discussing the American security market Mr. Henry Labouchère says in London Truth, (just received here:)

"Wall Street is, Micawberlike, waiting for something to turn up. The bull operators have been resting on their oars, and the holidays have had their usual effect of reducing the volume of business. Money was somewhat stiffer in New York toward the end of the year, and our Yankee cousins have also taken an exaggerated view of the gravity of the crisis in the Far East. The bears on the other side actually set afloat a report that this country was calling our her naval reserves, and other similar tales. When they realize that there is nothing in the Chinese bugbear, and that England will hold her own without resorting to extreme measures, they will no doubt take a more reasonable view. At all events, English holders of American railroad stocks have so largely got rid of their Yankee investments that even serious trouble over the Chinese question would probably have little effect as far as stocks held here are concerned. Perhaps the chief factor, however, is the state of the money market, and when in the next few weeks large sums in dividend and interest payments will have been released in the United States, these will doubtless seek a fresh outlet in the American railroad department."

BALTIMORE BULLISHNESS.

In reviewing the stock markets of the past week Messrs. Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore say:

"Conditions all continue favorable to an active market and improved values. Railroad earnings are very large, money is easy, and there is a very large demand for investment securities. The supply of first-class bonds being not equal to the demand and prices out of reach, attention is being turned to bonds of the second grade which have merit and promise well for the future. The improved receipts of the Government, and the prospect that the revenue will before long be in excess of disbursements, and especially the encouraging prospects for a reformation of our currency system, are factors which dominate the situation and make every one believe that our troubles are behind us and we have only smooth sailing ahead.

"The rumor that a battleship might be sent to Havana was received with equanimity. The fact is, we should have had a ship at Havana and other Cuban ports long since for the convenience of our Consuls and protection of American citizens and American interests. Through an excess of courtesy and in deference to Spanish susceptibilities, our Government has not only refrained from sending a ship to Cuba, but has even inconvenienced the Navy Department by not permitting the usual Winter cruise in Southern waters.

"Our forbearance has been construed by Spain as an indication of timidity, and the ignorant and uninformed have felicitated themselves that the United States is afraid of the prowess of the Spanish nation. Even if we should send a ship to Havana the skies would not fall."

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $3,704,200. The banks now hold $25,968,775 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,215,700, an increase in specie of $2,050,500, an increase in legal tenders of $3,158,800, an increase in deposits of $6,020,400, and a decrease in circulation of $480,600.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 15,'98.	Jan. 8,'98.	Jan. 16,'97.
Loans	$610,992,600	$609,776,900	$491,399,200
Specie	108,639,000	106,588,500	77,821,300
Legal tenders	90,233,000	87,074,200	113,697,800
Net deposits	691,612,900	685,592,500	557,386,300
Circulation	15,009,300	15,571,900	18,743,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Jan. 15,'98.	Jan. 8,'98.	Jan. 16,'97.
Specie	$108,639,000	$106,588,500	$77,821,300
Legal tenders	90,233,000	87,074,200	113,697,800
Total res've	$198,872,000	$193,662,700	$191,519,100
Reserve required ag'st deposits	172,903,225	171,398,125	139,346,575
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$25,968,775	$22,264,575	$52,172,525

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$25,968,775	1893	$15,610,450
1897	52,172,525	1892	24,576,025
1896	32,345,550	1891	19,183,825
1895	41,792,200	1890	7,781,125
1894	92,683,675	1889	14,549,150

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Holders of New York Security and Trust Company receipts for Peoria, Decatur and Evansville second mortgage bonds have been notified by the Reorganization Committee, Moses L. Scudder, Chairman, that, while the majority of the outstanding certificates have paid the first instalment, those who have not paid must do so on or before Jan. 20. Certificates stamped "First Installment Paid" have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Brooklyn Writers' Club Social.

The Writers' Club of Brooklyn was entertained at the residence of its ex-President, Frank Lee Farnell, 96 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening. Cecil Burleigh, Vice President of the club, gave a musical monologue invented and arranged by himself; Gen. Horatio C. King read an original story dealing with the war of the rebellion; Julie M. Lippman read two poems of her own, and John Halliday Denbigh, M. A., read a story called "The Proctor and the Bagpipes," depicting incidents in college life, which caused much amusement. May Halsey Miller recited Matthew Arnold's "St. Brandon." with piano accompaniment; J. Frederic Thorne recited a bit of French Canadian dialect; Henry Gaines Hawes of the Polytechnic sang, and Miss Leontine Blair played a piano solo.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF $10,000,000
Illinois Central R. R. Co. 3½ Per Cent. Louisville Division and Terminal First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
(Part of a total authorized issue of $20,000,000 with power to increase to $25,000,000.)
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JULY 1, 1953.

$5,000,000
Illinois Central R. R. Co. 3½ Per Cent. St. Louis Division and Terminal First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
(Part of a total authorized issue of $15,000,000, whereof $5,000,000 are 3% Bonds.)
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JULY 1, 1951.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON JANUARY 1ST AND JULY 1ST, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Coupon Bonds in denominations of $500 and $1,000 each, with provision for registration.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

THESE BONDS ARE DIRECT OBLIGATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. Full particulars concerning the same are contained in a letter addressed to us by President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., copies of which as well as of the mortgages and other documents relating to these bonds may be obtained on application at our offices.

THE LETTER STATES, AMONGST OTHER FACTS, THAT THE LINES COMPRISING THE ST. LOUIS DIVISION AND THE LOUISVILLE DIVISION EACH FORM A COMPLETE SYSTEM IN THEMSELVES, CONTROLLING AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TRAFFIC, AND THAT THESE PROPERTIES, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL REPORTS, HAVE FOR MANY YEARS YIELDED NET RETURNS AVERAGING MORE THAN SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE TOTAL ISSUES OF $20,000,000 LOUISVILLE DIVISION BONDS AND $15,000,000 ST. LOUIS DIVISION BONDS.

At the date of its last yearly report the Illinois Central Railroad System had in operation 4,894 miles of railway. It has in each of the past thirty-five years regularly paid, semi-annually, cash dividends, since 1891 at the rate of 5% per annum. These dividends have aggregated $78,937,347, showing an average of $2,255,353 per annum. For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1897, the free divisible surplus, after payment of all fixed charges, taxes, rentals, &c., was, according to official figures, $2,736,691.

COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE LAST FISCAL YEAR, THE NET EARNINGS FROM THE OPERATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (AFTER DEDUCTING OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES) FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR (I. E., FROM JULY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1897) SHOW, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL FIGURES, AN INCREASE OF $1,186,664, BEING AT THE RATE OF 34.70%, AGAINST AN INCREASE OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF MILES OPERATED OF 19.55%.

THE EARNINGS OF THE ST. LOUIS DIVISION AND LOUISVILLE DIVISION ARE REPORTED TO SHOW INCREASES FULLY PROPORTIONATE TO THE ABOVE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 95 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED AT 10 O'CLOCK ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 18TH, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., OR EARLIER, ON THE FOLLOWING DAY, THE RIGHT BEING RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATIONS AND TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

Allotments will be made as nearly as practicable in the proportion of one-third in St. Louis Division Bonds and two-thirds in Louisville Division Bonds, unless applications expressly state that a different proportion, or Bonds of either kind only, are desired.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN LONDON, AMSTERDAM, BERLIN, HAMBURG, BRUSSELS, AND GENEVA, THUS SECURING FOR THE BONDS A WIDE INTERNATIONAL MARKET.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine Street.
New York, January 15th, 1898.

Vermilye & Co.,
Nassau and Pine Streets.

TO HOLDERS OF
Atlantic Avenue Railroad Co.
of Brooklyn
5% IMPROVEMENT BONDS,
AND
Brooklyn, Bath & West End RR. Co.
5% GENERAL MTGE. BONDS.

The syndicate formed for the purpose of participating in the readjustment of the bonded indebtedness and leasehold interests of the Nassau Electric Railroad and Atlantic Avenue Railroad Companies of Brooklyn having purchased more than two-thirds of the above-named bonds at 85 per cent. and accrued interest, the undersigned are authorized to offer the same price to the holders of any of the remaining bonds, provided they are deposited on or before February 1, 1898.

Guarantee Trust Company of New York,
65 CEDAR STREET,
Depositary.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 337, 471, 477, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of
Southern Railway Company,
80 BROADWAY, N. Y., December 15, 1897.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Company was declared, payable January 20, 1898, to preferred stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books for preferred stock.
The transfer books for preferred stock will close December 30th, 1897, at 3 P. M., and will reopen January 10th, 1898, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET, N. Y., December 15, 1897.
The above dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be payable on Jan. 20, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on Dec. 30th, 1897, on the book of the Voting Trustees for certificates for preferred stock of the Southern Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for preferred stock will close December 30, 1897, at 3 P. M., and will reopen January 10, 1898, at 10 A. M.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, December 22, 1897.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Friday, the 31st day of December, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of January next.
D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, December 22d, 1897.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 31st instant, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of January next.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

Canada Southern Railway Company.
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., Dec. 22nd, 1897.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of One Per Cent. upon its capital stock, payable at this office on the first day of February next, to shareholders of record at 3 P. M. on the 31st day of December, when the transfer books will be closed. The books will be reopened on Monday, January 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
ALLYN COX,
Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, January 12th, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the fifteenth instant, and reopened Wednesday, the second of February.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 Park Row.
New York, January 11th, 1898.
EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after February 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to February 1st, 1898.
HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.
The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 25th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d day of February.
J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., January 15, 1898.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company,
Ninety-first Dividend.
A semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) is payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine St., New York.
GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New York, January 12, 1898.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on October 15, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others, constituting the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., are complainants, and the Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, Receivers, are defendants;

The undersigned, J. P. Morgan & Co., as successor Trustees under a certain trust deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by said Union Pacific Railway Company to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as Trustees, together with W. D. Cornish as Special Master appointed by said Court in said cause, jointly, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, to the highest bidder or bidders on the terms hereinafter mentioned, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1898,

at twelve o'clock noon, the following described bonds, stocks, and other securities and property:

STOCKS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Co.	$920,300.00
Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Co.	105,000.00
Bozeman Coal Co.	96,000.00
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.	874,200.00
Colorado Western Railroad Co.	9,100.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co.	3,000,000.00
Gray's Peak, Snake River & Leadville Railroad Co.	6,000.00
Green River Water Works Co.	225,900.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co., (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	6,434,900.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co.	4,725,375.00
Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.	66,500.00
Lawrence & Emporia Railway Co.	465,000.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Tunnel Co., (240 shares at $20)	4,800.00
Montana Railway Co., ($600,000, 70% paid)	420,000.00
Montana Union Railway Co.	425,000.00
Morrison Stone Lime & Town Co.	100,000.00
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, ($5,000,000, 3% paid)	150,000.00
Omaha & Elkhorn Valley Railway Co.	40,300.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co.	2,327,523.77
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Common)	6,300.00
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Preferred)	378.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co.	66,300.00
Salt Lake Foundry & Manufacturing Co.	67.00
Salina & Southwestern Railway Co.	231,700.00
South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad Co.	1,000,000.00
Union Depot Co., Kansas City	45,000.00
Union Elevator Co., Council Bluffs	46,700.00
Union Elevator Co., Omaha	81,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co., (held as Collateral)	4,437,900.00
Union Pacific Coal Co.	562,100.00
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co.	1,997,800.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., (Reorganization Certificates)	177,450.00
Union Pacific & Western Colorado Railway Co.	400,500.00
Western National Fair Association	7,950.00
Wood River Improvement Co., (323,200, 80% Paid)	258,560.00

BONDS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Union Depot & Railroad Co. Second Mortgage 5% Bonds	$4,500.00
Colorado Central Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	1,437,000.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co. First Mortgage 4½% Bonds, (to be included in plan of reorganization)	54,000.00
Green River Water Works Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	214,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	1,025,000.00
City of Junction City, Davis County, Kansas, 6% Bonds	5,000.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds Reorganization Certificate of Deposit, (held under an agreement made by J. P. Morgan & Co. to sell upon exercise of an option)	1,595,500.00
Kansas Pacific Railway Co. 7% Income Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	1,250.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	400,000.00
Ogden Union Railway & Depot Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	163,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	121,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	528,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Extension First Mortgage 5% Bonds	1,246,000.00
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company 5% Income Bonds, Series A	451,500.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	182,000.00

LEGAL SALES.

Union Depot Co., of Spokane Falls, First Mortgage 5% Bonds	$34,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	4,890,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Equipment Trust, Series C, 5% Bonds	225,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Kansas Division and Collateral Mortgage 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	5,000,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Omaha Bridge Renewal 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Receipt)	145,000.00

Miscellaneous Securities and Claims.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Echo & Park City Railway Co. Notes, (8@$25,000 each)	$200,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. Note, of which $349,863 has been paid by sale of collaterals, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	767,736.76
Portland & Puget Sound Railroad Co. Certificate of Indebtedness, (held as Collateral)	969,245.98
Wood River Improvement Co. Notes; (Collateral, $467,000 Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds)	350,000.00
Note L. E. Walker secured by $50,000 Receivers' Certificate Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co.	25,000.00
Claim to 200 Gondola Cars, built by Pullman's Palace Car Company and leased to Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company.	
136 Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company Five Per Cent. Coupons at $25 each, amounting, at par value, to $3,400—being 35 coupons due March 1, 1892; 35 coupons due March 1, 1893; 35 coupons due September 1, 1892; 31 coupons due September 1, 1893.	

The sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, and provisions contained in said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

As provided in said decree, the undersigned will first offer for sale said bonds, stocks, and other securities or property in separate parcels, as follows: Each class of stock will be offered for sale in one separate lot, and each class of bonds or other securities or property will be offered either in one separate lot, or may be divided up and sold in such amounts as the undersigned may deem best. The bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property so offered for sale in separate lots will be received and noted upon condition that all the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which together with any other cash then held by said complainants, as trustees under said trust deed, shall be deemed by them sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest upon all the collateral notes then outstanding under said trust deed and remaining unpaid, and the other payments to be made therefrom as directed by such decree, then the undersigned will offer no more of such stocks, bonds, and other securities or property for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property offered for sale in separate lots, the same will be offered for sale in a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bids for all such bonds, stocks and other securities and property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received and noted for said bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such bonds, stocks, and other securities so offered for sale will be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but, if the highest bid received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the highest bids received and noted for such bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several lots offered for sale will be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, as directed by such decree, will receive no bid at any such sale from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with said complainants, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of such bidder either in cash or in collateral notes secured by such trust deed taken at their par value. Any sum in cash or collateral notes so deposited will, to the extent of 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of the purchaser, be applied to the payment of the purchase price of the property bidden in by such purchaser if the same shall be struck down to him. Any deposit of cash or of collateral notes so made at the time of or prior to the sale, by any unsuccessful bidder, and the unapplied portion of any deposit made by any other bidder, will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down to others.

Upon the acceptance of any bid of any bidder, such accepted bidder, forthwith, must deposit with said complainants twenty per cent. of the amount of his accepted bid, either in cash or in such collateral notes taken at the par value of their face with the interest accrued and unpaid thereon; but any cash or collateral notes which previously may have been deposited by such bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required to be deposited on the accept

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert E. L. Lewis, referee, 591 Park Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of Sixty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 97.6, five-story brick flat; Hillside Street, southwest side, 252.2 feet southeast of King's Bridge Road, 50 by 226.2 by 50 by 226.4, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $23,511.

By John N. Golding, partition sale, Edward L. Patterson referee, 21 Sullivan Street, southeast corner of Grand Street, 20 by 50, (subject to the encroachment of southerly wall upon adjoining lot, varying from ½ to 5½ inches,) four-story brick tenement, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 503 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 138 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 20.4 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,437.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 288 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 76.4 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 19.7 by 94, four-story, stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $2,040; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, 2,067 and 2,069 Seventh Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 40.11 by 105, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $54,356.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—By a responsible tenant in respectable neighborhood, near west side "L" station, a house in good order containing ten rooms and bath; rent, $900. Address M., Box 113 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—For "Pictures que Out-of-Town" property, sale, rent, exchange. Edmund S. Mills, 503 5th Av

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

115TH STREET, NO. 20 EAST.—SUPREME Court.—In the matter of the application of MARY HARE, committee of Stephen O'Hare, incompetent person, for leave to sell real estate, &c

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date December 23, 1897, and duly entered in the above entitled proceeding, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the right, title, and interest of Stephen O'Hare, an incompetent person, being one undivided half interest thereof, of the premises therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York on the south side of 115th Street, distant 100 feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of 115th Street and Madison Avenue, running thence southwardly and at right angles with the southerly side of said 115th Street 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block, and thence westwardly and along said centre line 25 feet, and thence northwardly and again at right angles with the southerly side of 115th Street, 100 feet 11 inches to the southerly side of 115th Street, and thence eastwardly and along the said southerly side of the street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 30, 1897.

MARY HARE,
Committee of Stephen O'Hare, an incompetent person.

E. L. HEYDECKER, Attorney for Committee 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Notice—On the same day and hour, at the same time and place, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction all my right, title, and interest in the above-described premises, being the other undivided half thereof.—Dated New York, December 30, 1897.

THOMAS ADAMS.

E. L. HEYDECKER, Attorney for Thomas Adams, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON,
Will lecture to-day at 3 P. M. in Broadway Tabernacle.
Cor. Broadway and 34th St., on
GENESIS, THE BOOK OF BEGINNINGS.
Seats free. J. H. Burke will sing.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

THE FINEST BLACK MARE IN THE CITY for sale. 168 East 83d St. Telephone 840A 79th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mM

MORSS, ANNE A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert M. Olyphant, William H. Arnoux, John R. Mackay, David M. Bokee, Vernon M. Bokee, Frederick W. Bokee, Joseph M. Bokee, William B. Bokee, William O. Bokee, Helen M. Steiger, Elizabeth V. Ledyard, Frank M. Olyphant, Talbot Olyphant, Anna E. Olyphant, Harriet T. Irving, Anna M. Wall, Cornelia V. Arnoux, Arthur Little, Howard Tuttle, Herbert Tuttle, Persis G. Tuttle, John R. Morse, Jr., Stephen Burrows Morss, Ella M. Flatt, Jane B. Morss, Elizabeth S. Morss, William O. Morss, Henry M. Richards, Mary A. Richards, Sarah H. Aller, Robert Watts, William Watts, Alice L. Fulton, Robert Olyphant, Mary L. Olyphant, Susan R. O'Sullivan, Eliza Aller, Margaret Rogers, Helene A. Arnoux, Pauline A. MacArthur, Anna Morss Olyphant, Daisy Bokee, Ellen S. Newman, Edith Fairfax Smith Bokee, Beatrice Smith, Vernet M. Olyphant, Emma W. Wallace, Grace V. Olyphant, J. Kinsett Olyphant, Anne Morse Houghton, Alice Melkelham, Ellen Melkelham, Treasurer Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and Widows of Deceased Ministers, Jane Adams, Lizzie Hanrahan, Nellie Murphy, Bridget McCarvill, and to all persons interested in the estate of ANNE A. MORSS, late of the City of New York, deceased as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, and greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert M. Olyphant and William H. Arnoux as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d13-1aw7wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MORRIS WEISS and others, defendants.

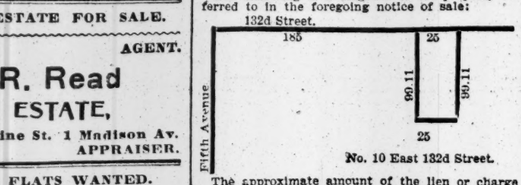
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the first day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street distant one hundred and eighty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; thence running southwardly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-first Streets; thence running eastwardly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence running northwardly, and again parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; and thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 8th, 1898.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $21,090.00, with interest thereon from December 30th, 1897. The approximate amount of taxes, &c., now liens on said property are as follows: Water rent for 1897, $70.80; taxes for 1897, $273.00, and interest thereon.—Dated New York, January 8th, 1898.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

ja10-2aw8wM&F&ja31

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AGNES M. STREBEIGH and LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, as Executrix and Executor of the last will and testament of Robert M. Strebeigh, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARION V. BUTLER and others, defendants.

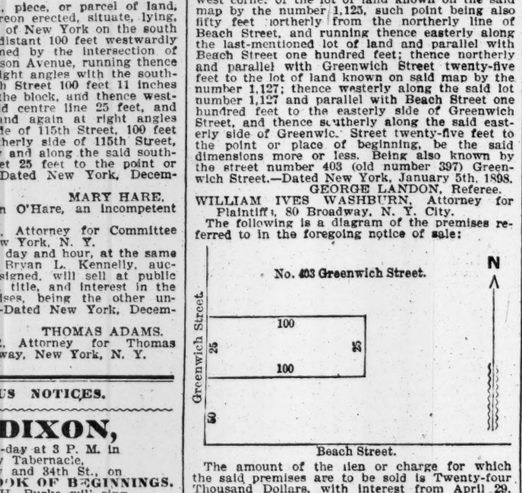
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 27th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and known on a map of the lands of the rector and inhabitants of the City of New York in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New York, by the number 1,126, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, at the northwest corner of the lot of land known on the said map by the number 1,125, such point being also fifty feet northerly from the northerly line of Beach Street, and running thence easterly along the last-mentioned lot of land and parallel with Beach Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Greenwich Street twenty-five feet to the lot of land known on said map by the number 1,127; thence westerly along the said lot number 1,127 and parallel with Beach Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of Greenwich Street, and thence southerly along the said easterly side of Greenwich Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less. Being also known by the street number 403 (old number 397) Greenwich Street.—Dated New York, January 5th, 1898.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.

WILLIAM IVES WASHBURN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The amount of the lien or charge for which the said premises are to be sold is Twenty-four Thousand Dollars, with interest from April 29, 1897, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and the approximate amount of the unpaid taxes (including interest thereon) and other liens or charges is One Thousand Dollars.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.

ja6-2aw3wTh&M&ja27

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against CLARA GOODSTEIN and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of December, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

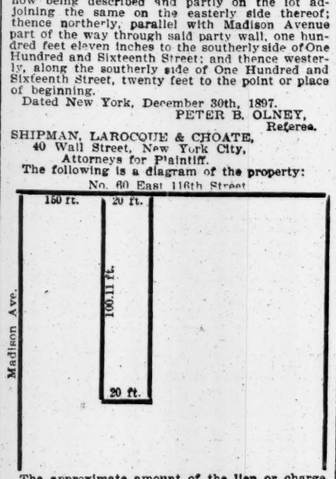
All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the City, County, and State of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street with the easterly side of Madison Avenue, which point is opposite a party wall standing partly in the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof; thence southerly, parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the way through said party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, twenty feet to a point opposite another party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof; thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue part of the way through said party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; and thence westerly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 30th, 1897.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall Street, New York City, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $21,470.60, with interest from December 27th, 1897, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., thereon is $330, with interest to be added.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

ja10-2aw3wM&Th&ja31&f1

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EDOUARD C. FINLAY, Charles J. Finlay, Henry P. Finlay, Isabel Finlay de Navarrete, Marie Louise Sauvalle, Robert H. Finlay, Frederick D. Finlay, and Marie J. Finlay, send greeting: Whereas, PAUL FULLER of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 15th day of May, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ELIZA DE BARRES DE FINLAY, otherwise known as YSABEL DE BARRES DE FINLAY, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 8d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d20-1aw6wAJ31

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BIRNBAUM, ROSALIE, or ROSA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Golde Ettinger, Anna Baumgarten, Joseph Kornbium, Theodore P. Birnbaum, Charles Sigmund Birnbaum, Bernard Birnbaum, Natalie Schmeitz, Toni Theophile Infeld, Anna Censor, Joshua Jacob Birnbaum, Heinrich Birnbaum, Max Birnbaum, Rosalie Perlberg, Samuel Birnbaum, Regina Birnbaum, Bertha Lattner, Leo Birnbaum, Siegfried Birnbaum, Bertha R. Berman, Daniel Kleinberger, George F. Kleinberger, Eva H. Schlisky, Deborah Birnbaum-Dembitzer, Anna Rothhirsch, Bertha Schneider, Sigmund Fragner, Joshua Birnbaum, Bertha Baumgarten-Astrich, Leon Bermann, Isaac Hirsch, and to all persons interested in the estate of ROSALIE or ROSA BIRNBAUM or ROSALIE or ROSA BIRNBAUM-BILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York on the 26th day of January, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Mary Helen Kridel, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the sixth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of George W. Galinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City. o11-1aw6mM

IVES, HENRY S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lillian Gertrude Ives, Anne Ives Striker, David E. Austen, Russell Sage, Edward M. Tucke, William Faxon, Jr., Daniel B. Halstead, George Gildersleeve, Judson Harmon, William H. Jackson, Ebenezer C. Jackson, John H. Hankinson, Clara Belle Graham, Channing M. Britton, Charles J. Richter, William Brewster, Frank O. Burridge, Lee S. Burridge, Thomas McKay, Sylvester B. Sage, Louis F. Georger, William Henry Gunther, Franklin L. Gunther, William B. Clark, Frank Haviland, Gorham Manufacturing Company, Lawrence Kinnet, Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, Ferdinand W. Chase, John J. Gibbons, Timothy J. Martin, Sarah J. Mead, Park & Tilford, the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Albert Baer, C. A. Church, Gilbert T. Reeder, Arthur J. Reeder, Ewen McIntyre, Ewen McIntyre, Jr., Walter J. Lee, S. R. Kepler, Thomas Tomlinson, Tiffany & Co., New York Cab Company, Limited; William L. McLane, Franklin H. Knower, William Scott, Cooper & Jarvis, Stephen A. Cooper, Duncan Guiney, the Meriden Britannia Co., James Stroud, William B. Wood, Seymour Horton, the Consolidated Gas Company, Purssell Manufacturing Company, Charles Jones, Walton Oxygen Works, Samuel W. Battle, James E. Ware, Dr. A. Brooks, Ephraim M. Youmans, Charles Thorley, Louise & Co., Margaret Flynn, Marion Flynn, John C. Caswell, William M. Massey, Thadeus W. Thrash, Patrick H. Thrash, B. P. Traitel, B. D. Traitel, J. Danzig, Ernest G. Stedman, Davis Collamore & Co., Limited; James H. Shady, and to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY S. IVES, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George W. Striker, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja3-1aw6wM&f14

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New York City. o25-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja3-1aw6mM

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. n22-1aw8tillmy23

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d13-1aw6mM

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. 155 East 84th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; personal references. 231 East 58th St.; first floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city references. 3 East 52d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; in private family; cooking; good manager; takes full charge; with kitchenmaid; good city reference. 110 East 29th St., Agnes.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By refined North German as dressmaker, seamstress, or nursery governess; references. Lang, 136 East 109th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' and children's dressmaker; a few more engagements by the day or week; terms, $1 per day. M. M., 254 8th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By accomplished young lady as visiting governess; very fond of children; references. H. W., 1,026 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in private family; best city reference. 302 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; assist with cooking; by the day. 241 West 37th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By young Englishwoman; thoroughly competent infant's nurse; city or country; unexceptionable reference; fourteen years' experience. Smith, 206 West 17th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing and repairing dresses and alterations. Mrs. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salads and carving; references. 232 East 77th St., second floor.

Washing.

WASHING.—To take home; open-air drying; good city references. Mrs. Simmons, 161 Boulevard, corner 67th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—As stenographer and typewriter; good penman; used to office work. Exceptional, 26 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Swiss; single; Protestant; as single-handed butler; city or country; first-class references. Address Fruh, 153 East 31st St.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; five years in last place. Lubben, 864 East 72d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—By thoroughly experienced single coachman; make himself useful; understands gardening; unexceptionable personal and written references. S. J., 530 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to place a coachman; competent, careful; New York or Newport. Y., 238 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—English; understands horses thoroughly; wish a steady position; city or country; good reference A M., 821 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent young maid. Apply, bringing city references, Monday, between 2 and 3, at 44 West 21st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students. Kindergarten in French and English.

Berlitz School of Languages Madison Sq., (25th St. & B'way) N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn; branches in other cities. Best Teachers, best method, moderate terms. Class or private.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
13 EAST 73D STREET,
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls.
Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

The New York School of Oratory
and for the cure of STAMMERING,
1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDner. School for Girls. 607 Fifth Avenue.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 21st day of January, 1898, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

PARCEL "A"

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-third Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-second Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-second Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-third Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the place or point of beginning

The lots, pieces, or parcels of land above described are shown on two similar maps, plans, and profiles, accompanied with explanatory remarks, made by the Department of Public Parks, each of which is entitled "Map showing a public park west of Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York," one of which said maps is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and the other of which is filed in the office of the Department of Public Parks in said city.

The said Board of Street Opening and Improvement, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, has determined that the proportion of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park to be assessed upon the property, persons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition and construction of such park shall be twenty-five per cent., or one-quarter of such expense; and said Board has also determined that the area within which such expense shall be so assessed shall be as follows: On the north by Fifty-sixth Street; on the south by Forty-eighth Street; on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

Washington
Next three-day trip leaves by
ROYAL BLUE LINE, Thursday, Jan. 20.
Including First-Class Hotel and Traveling Expenses, **$14.50**

FLORIDA
A pleasant Excursion to the principal cities and resorts of Florida leaves by CLYDE LINE, Jan. 18, or by PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, Jan. 25, visiting Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Lake Worth, Palm Beach, Ormond, Ocklawaha River, etc.
All expenses included. First Class throughout. $140 and $155 respectively.
PROGRAMMES FROM
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

GAZE'S TOURS ITALY AND THE MEDITERRANEAN
$480, all necessary expenses included. Several Tours by North German Lloyd and Hamburg American Line. Programmes Free. Write for Tourist Gazette, 100 pp. about Foreign Travel. Post Free.
H. GAZE & SONS, LTD., 113 Broadway, New York.

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?
SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.
THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.
FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in the Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.
A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, will be opened in the hotel about January 1st. This department will be under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

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HADDON HALL,
ON THE BEACH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The Deservedly Popular All-the-Year Resort.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City. Through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
Golf Links in course of preparation.
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SIGNIFICANCE OF COURAGE

Prof. Felix Adler Explains Its Influence on Spiritual Life at Carnegie Music Hall.

SOME OF ITS SEVEREST TESTS

The Cases of Calas and Dreyfus—Real Valor Defined as Invincible Self-Reliance and Lofty Self-Respect.

Prof. Felix Adler delivered the second of his series of lectures on the cardinal virtues yesterday before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall. He chose for his subject "Courage as an Aid to Spiritual Life." He began with the statement that though every man is rich, most men believe themselves poor, and courage, he said, is the attitude of those who do not suffer from this delusion—of the rich who know that they are rich; of the nobly born who know that they are noble. Continuing, the lecturer remarked:

"It is usual to speak of courage under different heads—as physical, mental, and moral courage—but, in all cases the distinguishing features of courage are the same. In the first place, courage is to be marked off from fortitude. Fortitude consists in the firm endurance of present pain. Courage consists in firmly facing prospective pain. And courage on the physical side consists in facing without wincing physical perils. Man is rich in resources, fertile in ingenious devices, possessed of mines of strength, which on ordinary occasions he does no use, but which in moments of peril he draws upon if he be valiant. The valiant eye is just that eye which sees all these extraordinary shifts, contrivances, adaptations of means to ends, while the coward fancies himself poor, believes that he is at the end of his tether and therefore gives up in despair.

"The courageous attitude is always characterized by the presence of mind. But the presence of mind itself is founded on self-reliance, on the belief that the mind avails to carry us through difficult and perilous situations, which, if we will only act, it will find a way out of; which, if we will only suppress our feelings and prevent them from shaking reason from its throne, reason will save.

Self-Trust an Element of Courage.

"Self-trust, a high estimate of the capacity of man amid all situations and against all odds, is the one essential element of courage But there is another element. For the coward, shame-faced though he may be, yet when pressed to the utmost will put in his timorous plea and say that the brave attitude would, indeed, be unimpeachable if it were justified in this trust in reason, if the facts sustained the proposition that the exercise of reason does carry us safely through all perils; but that, as every one knows, this is not the case; that by land and sea, in war and peace, brave men, too, succumb, and that over him who boldly meets death, death nevertheless often plants his victorious standard.

"Really, courage is not a physical quality at all. The so-called 'brute courage' of the ruffian is not courage, but the very reverse of it. It is due to reliance on mere animal muscle and sinew, while real courage is due to trust in the resources of the mind, confidence in the power of mind over matter, and disdain of mere physical pleasure, or existence, unless these can be had on conditions consistent with the dignity of a rational being.

"In the next place we take up mental courage—that is, courage that is not only mental in its origin, but is applied in the moral field to the meeting of purely mental difficulties. And here let it not seem to you like a strain of language when I say that the whole of civilization is due to a succession of acts of courage; that the progress of arts and sciences is due primarily to the belief that the mind can do extraordinary things; that, if put to it, can do things which it has never been known to do. That inventors and discoverers of new truths must have a certain kind of courage is obvious; for there never has been an invention—however beneficent it afterward turned out to be, nor a new truth announced—however generally it came to be accepted later on—that did not meet at first bitter antagonism and derision.

"And so the innovator, in whatever direction, needs to have courage, a great reliance on the powers of his own mind—for that is the chief weapon with which he fights—to enable him to meet the assaults that come from without, to defend himself against the machinations and the intrigues of his opponents, and especially to prevent the opinions which others entertain of the value of what he is attempting from infecting his own opinions of it."

Three Tests of Moral Courage.

Speaking then of moral courage, Prof. Adler said:

"Moral courage is founded on confidence in one's moral power, as in the other cases there was trust in the mental power. And it goes without saying that this is the highest species of courage. Let me mention three severe tests to which a man's moral courage may be exposed. One of these tests occurs when, in attempting to act according to a higher standard of right, one exposes himself to the suspicion of falling below even the accepted standard. The case of the anti-dueling in the country where dueling is still in vogue is an instance in point.

"It is admitted on all hands that when a person's honor is concerned he ought not to regard wounds or even death. A person who is deterred from vindicating his honor by the fear of wounds is justly despised as a miserable poltroon. Now, the anti-duelist agrees with the duellists so far, but he takes the ground that a man's honor can really not be vindicated by crossing swords with or firing a pistol at the assailant. In fact the anti-duelist regards the duel as a barbarous practice, the survival of a barbarous age, and he thinks that a man's honor, in the long run, can be vindicated against insinuations and slander by the general tenor of his life. But the ugly fact remains, that by refusing to accept a challenge he lays himself open to the suspicion of being actuated not by these high moral considerations at all, but by base fear, and therefore it requires courage, the ability to justify himself in the conscious rectitude of his motives, to defy and ignore this suspicion.

"And the same situation recurs whenever a person, in trying to conform to a higher standard, exposes himself to the insinuation of falling below the average standard. For instance, the morals of party loyalty require that a man should follow his party through thick and thin, should adhere to it whether it be right or wrong, whether its candidates be proper or improper men, whether his own claims to office be recognized or not. A certain vulgar kind of unselfishness is exacted of the partisan, a sinking of self in the party, the subordination of self interest to party interest, even the sacrifice of principle to party success.

"Now, a man who rises above his level, and on occasion deserts his party because it is committed to evil principles or led by evil men, is straightway charged with treason, and, instead of being credited with honorable motives, he is presumed to be actuated by jealousy, by a sordid egotism, by a desire to build up a personal rule at the expense of party, all of which was abundantly illustrated during our last election. The same is true in the private life, as in the case of young men who endeavor to live a clean and temperate life and who are at once suspected of lacking the ordinary elements of manliness.

Sufferings of Innocently Condemned.

"Another form of moral courage is required where a person is accused of crime and actually condemned to suffer the penalty of it while he knows himself to be innocent. I can imagine no severer trial. A man finds himself shut out from the society of the good, branded as a malefactor, the name he bears a reproach to himself and to his children who bear it after him. And here there is no question of a variety of standards. What he is accused of is a crime, abhorred by all the world, and by himself most of all. And yet that crime has been fixed on him. He has been declared guilty of it in the course of the regular proceeding of a court of justice. And yet he is innocent."

Here Prof. Adler cited the case of Jean Calas, a Protestant of Toulouse, who was accused of strangling his own son because he had joined the Catholic Church. The Parliament of Toulouse refused to reopen the case, but by almost superhuman efforts on the part of Voltaire and others a revision of the proceedings was brought about, when it was found that Calas had been absolutely innocent. It was too late for the already executed man, but his honor was vindicated, the Judges were dismissed, and his widow received a pension from the Government.

He then quoted the case of Dreyfus, in connection with which he said:

"If he be innocent, torn in the prime of life from his wife and two young children, with the foul stain of crime resting upon him and upon his own, what can support him? The hope that justice may be done? Yes, but that may wane in time. Nothing can support him but the strength that enables a man to set his self-consciousness against the opinion of the whole world, to rest simply and absolutely upon the knowledge of his rectitude. But it requires the strength of a moral giant to take that attitude. I admit that I realize that."

In conclusion the speaker said that in all the cases he had reviewed courage had been found to be an invincible self-reliance, a lofty self-esteem, self-respect.

"But how," he asked, "if this self-esteem goes to pieces like a rotten plank the moment we put aught on it? If on a candid examination, we find that instead of being strong we have shown ourselves to be miserably weak, where, then, is the courage to come from? The answer is that courage still springs from the same source, from the consciousness that though what we call the self be impotent, there is an interior self that is strong; that there are locked up within us stores of moral power that are practically infinite, and that the inner self, if we challenge it, can put forth its power, can transform the outer self, however base and sodden and degenerate it be."

PAXTON TEMPORARY PASTOR.

He Will Fill the New York Presbyterian Church Pulpit for Three Months.

An unusually large congregation filled the New York Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, yesterday morning and listened to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton. It was the largest congregation the church has held since the trouble arose between the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson and the officers of the church some months ago, and which resulted in Dr. Robinson's resignation recently. Dr. Paxton has many friends in the New York Presbyterian Church, and the announcement yesterday that he was to occupy the pulpit during the next three months was received with a murmur of satisfaction.

Although no formal call has been sent to Dr. Paxton as yet, it is believed that one will be at the expiration of the three months. Whether Dr. Paxton will consider the call remains to be seen, for he made the statement while filling the pulpit before Dr. Robinson's resignation had been accepted, that he might preach at the church for a time, but that he would not accept a permanent call.

An interesting feature of yesterday morning's service was the singing by Miss Mabel McKinley, a niece of President McKinley, of "There's a Green Hill Far Away." Dr. Paxton, in his sermon, did not refer to the recent troubles of the church.

COMMON GROUNDS FOR ALL SECTS.

The Rev. W. S. Crowe Invites Adherents of Them All to Communion.

At the Universalist Church of the Eternal Hope, in West Eighty-first Street, the Rev. W. S. Crowe held special communion services yesterday morning, in which adherents of all sects were invited to join. In his sermon he defined the common grounds on which all denominations may unite. He said that the worship of the Virgin Mary, as found before the Reformation, had many points which should be accepted by the Church to-day.

"Protestantism," said he, "has given to Christ exactly what the Catholics give to Mary. The Reformation, in restoring to us the worship of Christ as the impersonation of Love, set itself up against the worship of Mary, but the attributes of each are the same. Believers in the varying theological dogma must adore the same attributes, differ as they may on other points. The communion service embodies these attributes. Let us make it a ground for Christian fellowship, larger, better, and finer than our creeds. In spite of differing dogma, let us all have a unity of spirit—a bond of peace."

IN MEMORY OF DR. E. A. SHELDON

Subscriptions for the Proposed Monument to be Asked from the Schools.

A circular has been issued from the office of Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, calling attention to the project to erect a monument to the memory of Dr. Edward A. Sheldon. The association in charge of the work has decided that the most practical plan of honoring the memory of Dr. Sheldon would be to erect a marble or bronze statue in the capital of the State. The cost is estimated at about $10,000, and it is thought that amount can be easily raised by subscriptions from the schools.

At its last meeting the Sheldon Memorial Association, of which Mr. Skinner is President, decided that the most feasible plan of securing the necessary funds would be to request pupils in all the schools of the State to contribute from 1 to 5 cents each. Other contributions will also be received. It was suggested that the contributions be taken up during the week of Arbor Day—May 6.

A sketch of the life and work of Dr. Sheldon is now preparing, and before the end of the month copies will be ready for distribution. Each school making a contribution will receive a photo-engraving of Dr. Sheldon. George B. Sloan of Oswego is the Treasurer of the association.

PREACHING FOR CURLERS.

Dr. Rossiter, Their Chaplain, Delivers His Annual Sermon for Them.

The Grand National Curling Club of America, or at best most of the city members of it and many out-of-town members, went yesterday morning to hear the annual sermon delivered by the Chaplain of the club, the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter, at the North Presbyterian Church, Thirty-first Street and Ninth Avenue. In a circular calling upon the members to be present, signed by Alexander Thompson of Pittston, Penn., the President of the club, was the following:

"All curlers, their wives, bairns, and friends are cordially invited to attend and note how well our worthy Chaplain can guide our thoughts to the higher Tee, as he skips his spiritual Rink."

The church was crowded and a quartet from the New York Scottish-American Musical Society led the singing. One of the hymns was sung to the tune of "Bonnie Doon," in which the club members and the congregation joined heartily, to the gratification of the Chaplain, who remarked, before formally beginning his sermon, that he was glad to notice that everybody was in full voice.

Mr. Rossiter in his sermon made curling an incidental part of the whole, comparing the skill required to play the game well with the efforts of mankind in life finally to reach the heavenly goal.

Dr. Douglas and the Church Army.

It is announced that the Rev. Dr. George William Douglas, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, New Haven, Conn., has declined an invitation which was extended to him to become the clerical head of the United States Church Army. Dr. Douglas's parish in New Haven is one of the largest in Connecticut, and he sets forth in his letter of declination that he feels unable to undertake both parish and Church Army work, and he does not think that he would be justified in giving up the former for the latter.

Man Found Dead in a Vacant Lot.

Thomas Bassett, a waiter in the Westminster Hotel, Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, and who resided at 208 East Ninety-ninth Street, was found dead early yesterday morning in a vacant lot near his home. The body had an odor of carbolic acid, but there were no burns nor any bottle to indicate poisoning. Mrs. Bassett says her husband was a heavy drinker, and had been drunk all day Saturday. The police are of the opinion that he fell in the lot while drunk, and that death was the result of exposure.

Wholesale Changes at Bellevue.

Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital said last night that over seventy officials will be discharged during the week, and that the saving to the city in consequence will be not less than $20,000. The Superintendent says the extravagance of the Murphy administration was very great, and he expects to get better service by dispensing with the services of many employes whose only reason for appointment was payment for political debts. He declined to give out any of the names.

EVOLUTION OF RELIGION

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton Predicts a Reawakening of Christianity.

VITAL FAITHS OF THE CREEDS

Their Authority, He Says, Lies in Their Expression of the Christian Consciousness—Expansion and Growth Possible.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, in his midwinter course of sermons on "Christianity in Evolution," took yesterday morning for his text, "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill." His discourse was complementary to that of the previous Sunday. He said that the question before the Churches was whether the coming religion is to be a new religion or a new Christianity. In part, he continued:

"If a new religion is possible and desirable, where shall we look for it No great genius can sit down in his study and evolve it. No prophet or priest can lay down a scheme for it. It will not be found in the caverns of the earth or the fastnesses of the mountains of the Far East. No Blavatsky can find the solution.

"To the laws of evolution must we look for our new religion, just as to them we look for our new forms of life. In reality, no new religion is possible. What we discern is merely a renewed religion. Each great religion of the past has risen out of a religion before it. The same problems which confront us have confronted every race. Christianity is the efflorescence of both Judaism and paganism, a new twig on the tree of religions springing from the depths of humanity.

"Is Christianity vital enough to undergo the new transformations, hoary with age as it is, and can it evolve itself to meet new conditions? Many an old tree looks dead when its roots have but barren ground to feed upon. Just so traditional confessions and creeds have stifled the Church. When these are removed it will proceed to grow.

"As to the inner and more essential faiths of the Church, it has, within its outer body of theology, a finer form, which may be called the Catholic Creeds, the Apostles' Creed, and the Nicene Creed. These are the earlier forms of faith, and to return to them is to escape the majority of the theological difficulties which beset us to-day. They have nothing whatever to say of the Garden of Eden and the fall of man, original sin, election, atonement, future punishment, and other dogmas which most offend the mind and conscience of our age. The theology which they fashion is simple and ethical, and as far as it is speculative, is fluent, and not rigid, mystical, nor dogmatic. As such it is capable of fresh expansion and retranslation.

"The faiths of the Nicene Creed are principally three: the faith in God, in immortality, and in Christ. God is affirmed but not defined. In so far as spoken of, He is referred to as the indwelling Being which constitutes the life and soul of all that lives. He is thought of as the mainspring of all energy, the intelligence behind the will, the heart behind the affection. This thought, by its very nature, is capable of expansion and enlargement and adjustment to fit our present knowledge. It is the thought by which alone a rational interpretation of nature and of man is possible for us. It is the very thought back to which our new knowledge is leading us. It is the secret of evolution.

"Immortality is affirmed but not defined in this same faith as found in the Catholic Creeds. The reference to it is undogmatic and free from any details which conflict with out present conception of what life in its nobler forms must be. It is fluent and elastic, and thus capable of assuming whatever form the knowledge and experience of the future may lay down for it.

"Christianity adds to these two universal and essential faiths of men the faith in Jesus, as the Son of God, the Divine Man who has lived our human dream of beautiful goodness, and who has in thus living revealed to us the Father of our spirits from whom all goodness flows, in whom all standards of excellence lie.

"Even in their archaic historical form these creeds need not offend the mind of man to-day. Their forms remaining the same outwardly, may grow beautiful within, as the old and gnarled trunk sends forth its foliage in the Spring. This is the experience which is coming to Christianity. As the heart of the old creed blossoms into the glory of a new theology, it will be, after all, the old faith transfigured.

"Some of the material in the Catholic Creeds which has outlived its functions will drop away. The resurrection of the body, for example, is a case in point. Such elements will be retired to the background, since, whether true or untrue, they are no longer of the importance formerly attached to them. The relative values of faiths are changing from age to age. We must look for such shrinkage as the inevitable condition of an historic creed.

"The authority of creeds lies in their expression of the Christian consciousness. Just so far and so soon as the Christian consciousness ceases to find any portion of the creed vital, just so far and so soon does that portion of the creed become a dead weight to it. The time may even come when these creeds will have to be revised and condensed. No one needs to be told that if this comes to pass there will be such a revival of religion as the world has not seen for many a day. Man will touch God afresh and be thrilled. He will see heaven opened again; he will rediscover Jesus Christ and fall in love with Him as he did eighteen centuries ago.

"Thus a new social enthusiasm will reawaken as it first reawakened in the early Church. When men learn to believe once more in the Divine Fatherhood through the life of the Elder Brother, they will strive for a veritable human brotherhood on earth—that republic whose other name is Justice. The religion of Jesus has not been well enough worn to make it old."

ROBBED A CONFIDING CALLER.

She Told a Brooklyn Baker's Wife Where Her Money Was and He Went and Got It.

Jacob Walter, twenty-nine years old, a baker, of 244 Hopkins Street, Williamsburg, was held, yesterday, in the Ewen Street Police Court, in $1,000 bail, for entering the apartments of Mrs. Hulda Heinrich, at 178 Graham Avenue, on Thursday last, and stealing $400. Mrs. Heinrich a few hours before the robbery drew the money from the Williamsburg Savings Bank. Her intention was to invest it in a saloon and bowling alley near her home. She placed the money in a trunk, and afterward went to Walter's wife for a visit.

Walter has been out of work for nearly three months, and the family has been in destitute circumstances. Walter was present when Mrs. Heinrich appeared. She referred to her contemplated purchase of the saloon, told where she had placed the $400, and said she had another $1,000 in bank for an emergency. Walter listened attentively to Mrs. Heinrich.

Later he went into another room, from where he called his wife, and coolly informed her that he was going to Mrs. Heinrich's house and steal her $400. He ordered his wife to entertain the visitor until he returned. He took an axe with him to Mrs. Heinrich's house.

She has apartments in a rear building. Walter broke open her kitchen door with the axe, and then forcibly opened the trunk. He got the money and hurried out of the house. He was seen leaving the place by Mrs. Dora Link, a neighbor. Walter hastened home, and began to talk to Mrs. Heinrich about her new venture. He wished her prosperity.

When she reached her house she discovered the robbery, and complained at the Stagg Street Police Station. She told the police she suspected two men who live in her house, but under no circumstances would she have them arrested. The woman said she would communicate later with the police.

On Saturday night Sergt. O'Connor went to Mrs. Heinrich's house and questioned her. She related her visit to Mrs. Walter and told how Walter had gone out during her stay. Walter was arrested, and at the station he denied the robbery. He had in his possession $15.30, and was unable to say where the money came from. Later Mrs. Walter was seen, and she confessed. She led the Sergeant to a mattress, in which she had sewed $20 of the money. Walter was later identified by Mrs. Link. He was held on the charge of burglary.

"ONWARD" CLUB SHOT CRAPS.

Twenty-three Members Who "Rolled de Bones" Were Fined and the Proprietors Held for Trial.

The morning session of the West Side Court was drawing to a close yesterday when the door opening into the hall which leads from the prison was suddenly thrown open and a solemn and sad-faced procession of twenty-three crap shooters, all colored, filed into the room. They were arrested in a raid made by Detectives Boyle and Maxson of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station on a crap game at 304 West Thirty-eighth Street Saturday night. Leading the procession were Andrew Riley and Sam Jones, the proprietors of the place.

Detective Boyle told Magistrate Simms they had gone to the place and in a rear room found the crowd busily engaged in shooting craps. "Come, seben, come, 'leben," "Roll de bones," were the expressions which came floating through the back window, where the detectives stood on a box watching the game unobserved.

The detectives entered, put the players under arrest, took from them three pistols and ten razors, and seized three sets of dice and $2.70 in dimes, nickels, and cents.

In court yesterday Riley said that the rear room was the headquarters of the Onward Club, of which all the prisoners were members.

"The what kind of a club?" asked Magistrate Simms.

"The Onward Club."

"Where did you get that name?"

"We got it from a hymn book, Jedge, whar it sez, 'Onward, Christian Soldiers.'"

"Well!" was the Magistrate's only comment.

Riley declared they were only playing whist prior to a meeting of the club, which was to be held at 10:30 o'clock.

"How about that?" asked the Magistrate of Detective Boyle.

"Well, I heard them calling out 'Come seven, come eleven,' and other things which only go with a crap game, and I saw them throwing the dice," replied Boyle.

"What does that 'Come seven' mean?" innocently asked Magistrate Simms as he took one set of the dice and rolled them carelessly out on his desk.

"When seven comes up you win," answered the detective.

"Well, I guess I won, then," said the Magistrate, as he looked over and saw a five and a deuce turned up.

"Dat's so, boss," said two or three at once, and a grin overspread the features of all the prisoners.

Jones declared he was out in the poolroom and knew nothing of what was going on in the rear room. "I don't reprove of no such t'ing as crap shootin', Jedge," he said. "I'm a member ob de chu'ch."

In the list of prisoners there were two John Joneses, two John Davises, two Jim Johnsons, not to mention the Smiths and Browns. All had an excuse for being there. The Magistrate imposed a fine of $3 on all except the proprietors, Riley and Jones, whom he held in $500 bail each for trial.

HUNDRED EXCISE ARRESTS.

Chief McCullagh's Instructions to Enforce the Raines Law Strictly Carried Out in the Five Boroughs.

One hundred arrests were made yesterday in the five boroughs of the city for violation of the excise law, distributed as follows: Manhattan and the Bronx, 57; Brooklyn, 23; Richmond, 14, and Queens, 6.

Chief McCullagh's instructions to the police on Saturday that the excise laws must be enforced applied principally to the boroughs other than Manhattan and the Bronx. Saloon keepers of the latter have shown a disposition to accept the inevitable, and as a general thing the saloons without hotel attachments were closed entirely. Most of the arrests made were confined to the so-called Raines law hotels where the injunctions regarding the serving of a meal in connection with spirituous drinks were disregarded.

Chief McCullagh made a statement at Police Headquarters regarding the excise question. He said:

"It seemed strange to me that there should have been fifty-five arrests in Manhattan and the Bronx last Sunday, and that there should have been none in Brooklyn, with its thousands of saloons and 1,800 policemen. Still, I wished to give fair warning to everybody, and for that reason I ordered every outgoing platoon in that borough at 6 o'clock yesterday evening to notify the saloon keepers that the excise law must be strictly enforced, not spasmodically, but regularly and always. It seems from the records that my orders have borne fruit."

Most of the arrests in Brooklyn were made in the First Inspection District, under command of Inspector Severy, the Second Precinct, Capt. Druhan's, in which there are a number of low grogshops, yielding the majority of cases. The Raines law hotels were all open and doing a lively business, but the proprietors were careful to be within the letter of the law.

One of the arrests made was that of a twelve-year-old boy, who sold 10 cents' worth of beer in his father's saloon. He is Frank Arrals of 70 Adams Street. He was taken to the rooms of the Children's Society.

One case of attempted bribery was reported. A Second Precinct policeman arrested Jemar Zenoni, a saloon keeper at 42 Front Street, when one of the customers is said to have taken out a five-dollar bill and offered it to the policeman, saying, "You're a good fellow; let him go." The kind-hearted customer, whose name is Frank Mars of 73 Mulberry Street, this borough, was immediately arrested.

The appearance of policemen from Manhattan in plain clothes in the Borough of Richmond resulted in the largest number of arrests there in years, most of them being made in South Beach. Most of the saloon keepers, however, in other parts of the borough, who had been doing business on Sundays, closed their places completely.

HE FELL WITH HIS BICYCLE.

Then Vettio Had a Man Arrested Who Had Laughed at Him.

Alfred Werner of 173 East Seventy-fourth Street was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station last night on complaint of Joseph Vettio of 357 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Vettio recently purchased a wheel, and he has not yet mastered its numerous eccentricities. Sunday being quiet on First Avenue, he took out the wheel and proceeded to break it in. Among the spectators on the curb, who greatly enjoyed the scene, was the young man Werner. He laughed so loudly at the figure of the amateur that, Vettio avers, it made him lose his balance and fall from his wheel.

When Werner, in an effort to undo his alleged damage, ran to the wheelman and offered to pick him up there was a fight. A policeman separated the two men, and then Vettio insisted on Werner's arrest, saying he had broken the wheel. Werner says he was not within ten feet of the other man when he fell. He was locked up, despite his protest. The front wheel of the bicycle was wrecked.

YOUNG VANDERBILT AT YALE.

Some surprise has been occasioned in society circles by the fact that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has once more become a student at Yale. Although the young man has been pursuing a post-graduate course at the university for the past six months, few of his friends were aware of it.

Mr. Vanderbilt has enrolled his name on the university catalogue for a course in civil engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School, and although he continues to live with his wife in New York, he takes a trip to New Haven three or four times a week, and has laid out for himself a course of hard study covering two or three years.

R. T. Wilson, Mr. Vanderbilt's father-in-law, said yesterday the sole reason for the young man's course is that civil engineering was his favorite study when at Yale in the academic department, whence he was graduated with the class of '95, and that he desired to take a degree in that branch of science. As civil engineering, however, is connected with railroading, and as Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., is at the head of a great railroad system, there are many who see in the son's zeal an indication that the breach between the father and son caused in 1896 by the marriage of young Vanderbilt to Miss Grace Wilson against his parent's wishes may yet be healed, and that the management of the New York Central may yet be bequeathed to Cornelius Junior.

F. Marion Crawford's Reading.

This afternoon in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, at 3 o'clock, F. Marion Crawford will give a reading entitled "Indig, and how I came to write "Mr. Isaacs,'" The reading is given under the auspices of the Alumnae Association of Miss Chisholm's School in aid of a fund which is being raised by that association to found a scholarship at Barnard College. Tickets, $1.50, may be obtained at the Waldorf-Astoria.

On account of the death of Mr. Lazarus Straus all of our stores will be closed to-day.

L. STRAUS & SONS,
R. H. MACY & CO.,
ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
(Brooklyn.)

HEBREW TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Progress of the Work at the Institution for Girls Reported at the Annual Meeting.

NEW AND SUCCESSFUL FEATURE

Woman's Exchange Established, at Which Many Articles Have Been Sold on Commission—Officers Elected for the Year.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls was held yesterday afternoon at the school headquarters, 267 Henry Street. The Board of Trustees was shown through the school, which was in operation, reports for the year were read, and officers were elected for the coming year.

In her report, Mrs. Minnie D. Louis outlined the work done during 1897 in the industrial school and the Sabbath school. In the latter 699 children have been admitted, ranging from nine to seventeen years of age. Of these, 359 were American born, the remainder being Roumanians, Russians, Hungarians, and Poles. Seven girls and one boy were confirmed in June at Temple Emanu-El, having been prepared by their course of study at the school.

In the Technical School, eighty-five girls have received instruction in the various branches. The curriculum is divided into the commercial and manual courses. In the commercial course stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping have been taught by competent instructors. Miss Emily M. Opper, who has had charge of this branch of the work, has paid particular attention to instruction in literature and other general subjects. Her pupils have also been required to take a course in sewing under the manual department.

The manual training course has comprised hand and machine sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, millinery, drawing, engraving, cooking, and progressive housework. Two years of study are required for graduation, and after six months of general work the pupil is allowed to decide which trade or trades she will make the object of special study. During the last three months of the course, pupils have been subject to the call of private families for day work at their trades, receiving half of the remuneration, the remainder going to the school.

Twenty-eight girls were graduated last June, almost all of whom have remunerative positions. It is found that graduates are able to obtain situations bringing about $4 weekly. They are soon advanced, and many are earning as much as $12 weekly. The average wage received is $6.

A new feature of the institution established last April is a woman's exchange. This has met with an unexpected degree of success, and will be continued. Many articles have been sold on commission for fancy workers, who have brought their wares to the exchange. The articles have met a ready sale, and the commissions have materially aided the institution to become self-supporting. The work of the girls is also frequently put on sale in the exchange.

The expenditures for 1897 are reported by the President as being $4,463.45, as against $3,592.05 in 1896. Clothing has been furnished to sixty-eight children, and several families in the neighborhood have been aided from contributions sent in.

The following officers were re-elected: President—Mrs. M. D. Louis; First Vice President—Mrs. Henrietta Solomon; Second Vice President—Miss Belle Dittenhofer; Treasurer—Miss Emma Leopold; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Moses Heineman; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. N. Bloom; Membership Secretary—Mrs. Anna Davis; Librarian and Purveyor—Miss Jessie Rosenfeld. Mrs. Mary W. Mayer, Mrs. Louis Marshall, and Miss Minnie Seldenberg were elected Trustees, vice Mrs. J. Heavenrich, Mrs. E. Hilson, and Mrs. Lazarus Kohns, resigned.

A TEACHER TAKES HER LIFE.

Bertha Valfier Asphyxiated by Gas in an East Side Room—Left a Request to be Cremated.

For no known cause except that of poverty, Bertha Valfier, a teacher of French, living in a furnished room at 106 East Twenty-third Street, committed suicide yesterday by asphyxiation with illuminating gas. Miss Valfier was about thirty years old. A card found in the room bore her name and address, and also the words "French Teacher."

Miss Valfier was seen yesterday morning by other inmates of the house. After going to her room she evidently took great pains to prevent any miscarriage of her plans for self-destruction. There was no bed in the room, but there was a mattress and some blankets. The blankets she used to cover the door and window to prevent the escape of gas through crevices. Disconnecting the rubber tube from the gas stove, she must have turned on the gas, seated herself on the mattress, and held the tube to her lips until, overcome by the fumes, she fell back on the mattress.

A man and woman called at the morgue last night and identified the body. The woman, when she saw it, cried, "My God, it's her, it's her!" and would have fallen had her companion not caught her. They refused to give either their names or that of the suicide. The man said when leaving he would give the body a decent burial. Further than that he would not say.

No Music at Karsch's Funeral.

Wendlin Karsch, an employe of the Bachman Brewing Company of Clifton, Borough of Richmond, died last week and was buried yesterday. He was a member of the Richmond County Shooting Corps, which hired a brass band to play on the march to the cemetery. The corps had turned out to many funerals and invariably had a band. They took it as a matter of course that there would be no interference with them yesterday, but some one suggested that it might be well to ascertain if under the new régime the music would be permitted. On Saturday night Capt. Henry Pohl of the corps visited Capt. Blake and was informed that the city ordinances prevented music on the streets on Sundays unless at a funeral at which a military organization in the service of the State or Nation took part or in which the Grand Army of the Republic participated. Capt. Pohl fumed and left the police station, declaring the music would play, law or no law. The band was on hand yesterday, but so were two policemen, and despite Capt. Pohl it was decided not to play.

A Jockey Takes His Life.

William Brown, twenty-four years old, of 514 De Bois Street, West Hoboken, committed suicide yesterday. He was an old Guttenberg jockey, and rode many races at the Guttenberg track, being known as "Sally."

Any coat will be informal if the wearer acts in an informal way.

If a man in a drawing or dining room acts as he does when smoking or lounging in the privacy of his own room, of course a Tuxedo is not correct; nor is it correct at any formal function when ladies are present; otherwise it is. It's comfortable and has come to stay.

Coats $15, $18 and $25.
Tail coats, of course.
Everything else for evening dress, for man and boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SCURVY OR BERI-BERI.

Two of the Pactolus's Sailors Dead—Capt. Watt Differs with Bellevue Doctors Who Say Scurvy.

James O'Neil, another of the scurvy-stricken crew of the bark Pactolus, died yesterday at the Hudson Street Hospital. The first death was that of a Japanese sailor named Camille, who died early Saturday at a Japanese boarding house at 126 Cherry Street, two hours after being taken there. The seven men at the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island, are said to be not in a serious condition. Another of the crew, Charles Smith, is at Gouverneur Hospital. O'Neil has a brother, Michael O'Neil, living in Limerick, Ireland. O'Neil was thirty-eight years old. The Coroner's office was notified of O'Neil's death, and an investigation will be made.

Four of the victims of the disease were taken from the boarding house at 388 Water Street to Bellevue Hospital last night. They are John Klebe, a German, thirty-eight years old; Henry Quayle, from the Isle of Man, thirty-six years old; John Wood, twenty-two years old, an American, and Michael Leppsen, twenty-six years old, also an American.

Dr. Ritter pronounced their affliction as scurvy in an advanced form. All were placed in wards except Klebe, who declined to remain in the hospital, saying he had means to secure private treatment.

Regarding the cases of illness among seamen, Deputy Health Officer L'Hommedieu, who examined the men on arrival, declared yesterday that the disease was beri-beri. There was no falling out of the teeth or corrosion of the gums peculiar to scurvy. The physicians at Bellevue diagnosed the case taken to that hospital as scurvy.

Capt. Seymour Watt of the Pactolus calls it beri-beri, and resents the scurvy theory as upholding the contention of the men that they were not properly fed. He says that they had fresh bread every morning and fresh meat every week and plenty of lime juice. The Chinese steward is equally sure that the crew was properly fed.

The first and second mates and the carpenter, who have been with Capt. Watt for a long time, say that he is an exceptionally humane master.

Capt. Watt says that thirteen of the crew which he took out with him left at Shanghai, and thirteen new men were shipped there. Eight of these men developed symptoms of the disease soon after sailing, but all were able to work till toward the close of the voyage, when two men were laid up. Arriving in New York he secured certificates for all of the sick men to go to the Marine Hospital. They left the vessel and were at liberty to go to the hospital or not. It appears that they went to a sailors' boarding house instead, and their cases soon took a more aggravated form. The Chinese cook is still aboard the vessel now afflicted, and the Captain says that a cook's position should secure him immunity from scurvy. But that, he says, is not the trouble. It is a case of beri-beri, and the strongest reason for believing it is the fact that the victims were all among the men shipped at Shanghai. Not one of the other men, fed with the same provisions, had been affected.

May Have Taken Poison by Mistake.

Sigmond Politza, a bookkeeper, died yesterday morning in his room at 63 East One Hundred and Fifth Street from carbolic acid poisoning. He was found lying unconscious on the floor of his room by Mrs. Politza and her three grown children on their return at 2 A. M. from a reception. A doctor was summoned, and worked over him until he died, at 7 o'clock. The police incline to the opinion held by the family, that Mr. Politza became indisposed in the night and took the acid in mistake for some whisky which was in a bottle on the same shelf in the cupboard.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:15. HOYT & McKEE.....PROPRIETORS
TO-NIGHT
The Comedy,
A NEW YORKER,
With Mr. Robt. Hilliard and strong cast.

AMERICAN To-Night — 42d St., 8th Av. Tel., 3147 38th. Castle Sq. Opera Co. LILY OF KILLARNEY, ("The Colleen Bawn.") Mats., Wed., 25c.; Sat., 25c., 50c. Evgs., 8:15. ENTIRE Next Sunday Eve, 2d American Pop. Lower floor, 75c.; 1st bal., 50c.; 2d bal., (opera chairs and elevators,) 25c.

MANHATTAN Opera House. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Edward E. Rice's Production, THE BALLET GIRL. 50th perf. of The Ballet Girl Jan. 29. Souvenirs.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK in New York. ANDREW MACK AN IRISH GENTLEMAN. Next Week—WARD and VOKES—The Governors.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Mats., Wed. & Sat. Sunday Concerts. POUSSE CAFE BESSIE CLAYTON in her famous dances. In Olio—GEORGE FULLER GOLDEN, others.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. MR. CHARLES COGHLAN in his Romantic Play, THE ROYAL BOX. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Pl. The Third Crowded Month. "THE WHITE HEATHER." Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

5TH AVE. HERNE THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Last Week of Jas. A. SHORE ACRES. Commencing Monday, Jan. 24, Fanny Davenport.

4TH HELLO WK! CASINO! LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! "Telephone Girl!" Big Beauty Show 50th Time, Feb. 2, Rich souvs

IRVING PLACE Theatre. To-night, "The Bat." Julie Kopacsy and star cast. To-morrow, last time, Hans Huckebein; or, No. 9.

HARLEM Opera House. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. TO-NIGHT, The Devil's Disciple.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.,

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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FACTS MUST GOVERN.

Mr. Washington E. Connor on Market Conditions.

The natural trend of the stock market is to follow the general business situation.

If business throughout the country is improving, prices must advance, and whenever there comes a reaction or a decline it can only be temporary.

You will find the most persistent bulls are those who have an intimate knowledge of the inside facts connected with various corporations, or who have intimate relations with the people who manage such corporations. They are bulls because they see an improvement in earnings which has materially increased the intrinsic value of nearly all classes of securities.

Most of those who are opposing the advance in the market are young men who have never experienced a genuine bull market since they have been connected with Wall Street. Up to this time we have not had what I would call a genuine bull movement, but merely a developing market, and while in some instances prices have had a considerable advance the intrinsic values of the properties which they represent show a greater increase than does the quotation in the market.

Messrs. Keene and Flower and their immediate following have been of great help in advancing prices. Both of these men know what a genuine bull market is, and when they predict much higher prices than have yet been seen for securities in which they are interested their predictions are based upon past experience with bull markets and a knowledge of the change in values which has occurred within the past year.

It is unfortunate that so many brokers are influenced in the advice they give their customers by boardroom gossip rather than by facts. It is in the power of nearly every man in Wall Street, if he is persistent and energetic, to find out for himself many facts connected with corporations whose stocks are listed upon the Stock Exchange, which would be of considerable value to his customers, but there are very few who take that trouble.

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Frequent reference has been made to the last great bull market twenty years ago, and I am one of those persons who believe that time given to the study of the movement of stocks during that period would be beneficial to every man who was not in Wall Street at that time. What occurred then is not only possible now, but probable, and as during the last twenty years the country has increased largely in population and wealth, the coming bull market should show a corresponding increase in the volume of trade compared with the market of twenty years ago. We have yet to see both the London and American public buying stocks at the same time in large volumes, and when this occurs it will not be in the power of any one man or combination of men to check the rise.

Brokers who are constantly preaching that any stock is too high, or, to use their own expression, "dangerously high," should post themselves upon the inside conditions and the future prospects. Let them look ahead rather than behind.

Take Manhattan as an illustration which has had a considerable rise: A number of people are constantly selling the stock merely because the price at which it is selling is so much higher than its price of three months ago. They do not consider what is occurring to increase the value of the property and its securities, and yet it is in their power to get such information in a way that it cannot be questioned. For instance, there will be a change of motor power—let them find out from the people who are engaged in the electrical business what economies will result from this change, and when they have this information they will know how much the net earnings of the company will be increased and then can form an opinion of how far the stock can advance to represent that increase. They should also consider that the best legal talent in this city claim that the excessive taxation which has been imposed upon Manhattan cannot be enforced. If this proves to be a fact, any reduction of taxes will result in an increase of net earnings.

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It should be remembered that when we had the great bull market of twenty years ago, investments were upon a 6 per cent. basis, whereas to-day the same class of investments pay only 4 per cent., and are scarce at that. It is a well-known fact that nearly all our prominent life insurance companies find it impossible to get, on a 4 per cent. basis, the classes of securities in which they invest their money.

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Another point to consider in connection with the future is the fact of the enormous increase in the production of gold, not only resulting from the developments in the Transvaal, Klondike, Cripple Creek, and other districts, but also from old properties which were abandoned because it did not pay to work the low-grade ore under the old methods, but improvements which have been made within the past few years make it possible now to handle these low-grade ores at a profit. The result of this will certainly be shown in the increased output for 1898. There has never yet been a time when important gold discoveries were made without its being followed by a great advance in the market values of all classes of investments and speculative properties. This increase in the world's supply of gold will put the finishing touches to whatever is left of the silver craze when the next Presidential election arrives.

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The market will always have its periods for halting, reaction, and depression. This always occurs, as a continuous advance without such reactions would in a few months carry prices to a point that would be dangerous.

It seems impossible for some people to appreciate the great change that has occurred within the past eight months. They do not seem to realize that our public have not only invested largely in the securities which were held on this side, but have absorbed millions of dollars of stocks and bonds from abroad. We have not only paid for these securities, but the country is a large loaner of money to-day, both in London and Berlin. From the West you hear on all sides of the large number of mortgages which the farmers have paid off, as a result of this year's crop and the high prices obtained for it.

This is the first month since our conditions have changed that the English public have shown any disposition to buy American securities, and while they have not as yet become an important factor, the fact that they have ceased selling and have become buyers, even to a small extent, shows a complete change of sentiment, the benefit of which we will feel at some time.

The developments of the past few days in connection with Cuba, while they have been used against the market, show, in my opinion, a change for the better. The position of our Government now seems to be that if it is called upon to interfere in Cuban affairs it will be the result of an understanding with the Spanish Government that it should do so. Our Government may be the means of preventing the overthrow of the present dynasty and defeat the attempt to draw Weyler and his followers or the Carlists into any revolutionary movement.

In every direction we see now an honest effort being made to build up. As an illustration, take the bituminous coal trade, which, for several years past, has been demoralized and conducted on an unprofitable basis. We find powerful banking interests actively at work to re-establish this industry on a profitable basis. Much has already been accomplished, and the outlook is bright for the most perfect organization and protection which this trade has ever known. We have here evidence of the dependence of capital and labor upon each other, as we find the National miners' organization working with as much earnestness as do the officers of the railroad corporations and the coal producers to bring about an agreement which will not only benefit the railways and the coal operators, but also the miners.

When this problem has been worked out by all parties in interest acting together, it will be a lesson for the politicians who are always denouncing combinations as being wicked and against public interest. As we have in this instance a combination which will add millions of dollars to the wages of the miners and place them in a position where they can live comfortably instead of being placed, as they were a year ago, in a situation where their wages were insufficient to provide food for their families, and many of them were dependent upon public charity. These men have learned the injury that comes from unrestrained competition. The railroad managers and the coal operators have also learned the same lesson, and it has probably made a lasting impression upon all three interests. There is not that pronounced disposition existing now to legislate against corporations which we found several years ago, and the politician is beginning to understand that the Directors of a corporation, as a rule, represent only a small portion of the ownership of the property; that there are millions of investors all over the country who own the majority, a large number of whom are women and persons of limited means; that when attacks are made upon corporations and unjust restrictions placed upon them, the injury is not felt so much by the Directors as it is by people who can ill afford the losses which result.

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We see a growing tendency upon the part of investors to demand more accurate and detailed statements from corporations in which they are interested. This will in time result in the adoption of independent auditors to pass upon all accounts at stated intervals.

The attention which has been given during recent years to the rate question in connection with railroads, and the necessity for uniformity and stability in the interest, not only of the railroads and the investors, but also in the interest of the shipper, will undoubtedly lead to more intelligent legislation than we have had in the past. I believe that we will see the time when the rate-making power will be taken entirely out of the hands of railroad managers and that State Railway Commissioners and the Inter-State Commission will have the authority to pass upon every question of change of rate, whether it be an advance or a reduction.

If my prediction becomes true, it will be an end to rate-cutting and secret rebates, and will add not only to the value of all classes of railroad investments, but will give buyers of such securities a feeling of confidence greater than they have ever had.

W. E. CONNOR.

Wall Street and the Klondike.

The coming Spring and Summer promise to be marked by much excitement over the Klondike and its rich stores of gold, not only throughout the country at large, but especially in Wall Street. Already the Street has taken into consideration the prospective movement of both men and supplies to Alaska as soon as mild weather sets in; and "Klondike business" has become one of the most common of bull arguments on the securities of those railroads which are so situated as to be likely to receive the benefits of the rush to the gold fields.

These securities, since the Klondike discoveries, have advanced materially. Much of the recent strength of the Northern Pacific stocks and those of the other roads in that territory has been due to the appreciation of the probable results of the Alaska excitement. The bonds of various companies have also advanced materially. The following table shows increase in the market value of some representative securities in the past year and since the gold discoveries of the Klondike:

	Low in 1897.	Last Dec., 1897.	Last Jan. 15, 1898.
North. Pacific gen. lien 3s..	51½	61	62⅝
North. Pac. prior lien 4s...	85½	96	97
Oregon S. L. consol 5s....	86	96¾	*97½
Oregon S. L., Income A....	44	58	59¼
Oregon S. L., Income B....	36	39¼	40
Oregon Improvement 1st...	84½	102½	105
Seattle, L. S. & East. 1st...	38	40	65
St. Paul, Minn. & M. 4½s..	102½	108½	*107½

*Ex interest Jan. 1.

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In THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Mr. J. W. Doane of Chicago pointed out the benefits to the Western railroads and to Western business generally that will result from the "rush of men and merchandise" to Alaska. Mr. Doane estimates that 150,000 people will go into the Klondike territory during the coming season. Seattle alone expects that many. This will mean enormous business for the roads and great activity in all general Northwestern business.

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Illustrative of the improvement in the Northwest during the past year, due largely to the Klondike activities, the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce has prepared the following condensed statement of the foreign and coastwise trade of that port for the year 1897 from monthly reports of the Harbormaster:

IMPORTS.

Twenty cargoes of merchandise from China and Japan	$8,125,953.61
Total imports year 1896	5,807,478.12

EXPORTS.

Wheat, 4,286,008 bushels	$3,573,612.00
Flour, 313,737 barrels	1,110,068.18
Lumber, 84,656,474 feet	785,419.75
Coal, 363,339 tons	1,123,002.50
Merchandise to China and Japan	1,893,902.65
Merchandise to Alaska and British Columbia	710,482.14
Total exports, 1897	$9,199,177.22
Total exports, 1896	8,827,270.48

This is only for one city, not the foremost.

And it must be recognized that the Klondike business of 1897 was small beside what can fairly be expected in 1898.

AS TO SPANISH WAR.

One of the representative cool heads of the financial world, Mr. James A. Blair of the Wall Street banking firm of Blair & Co., is confident that the business situation abounds in proofs of extensive present betterment, and that universal prosperity cannot be long delayed—even under conditions of the greatest tension between the United States and Spain. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Blair said:

"The views which Secretary Gage expressed in THE TIMES at the beginning of the year can be reiterated. The satisfactory disposition of the question of sound currency is really all that remains to bring about unparalleled activity in every channel of American industry and a demand for our securities beyond all recent experience.

"There can be no disputing the meaning of what is transpiring in the commercial circles of the country. The renewed activity in every line of business and the extraordinary demand for materials of every kind—demand which is in numerous instances necessitating the day and night employment of operatives—are simply the visible proofs of a better condition of trade generally. This would seem to apply to almost all manufacturing sections, for the reports of better business are to be heard from the various centres in some measure or other.

"The stock market has been continually kept under pressure by rumors of foreign complications which have been kept up with great zeal. Now and then we are told that war with Spain is imminent. I do not believe for a moment that there will be any trouble with Spain. The National Government is handling the delicate relations with that country in a way that displays the greatest prudence and inspires every confidence in the Administration's conservatism.

"Some take the stand that Spain will become aggressive toward the United States and force us into a war. Well, if even the Spanish Government took this extreme step, what would it amount to? To not a thing beyond the creation of unwarranted fears among timid people. It cannot be urged as anything seriously menacing to us. The affairs of Spain in their present shape do not afford convincing proof that that power is able to contend against the internal difficulties which are more strongly than ever confronting it. And with this so plainly before us, what ground is there for regarding Spain as in any condition to assume an attitude of menace to this country? I think that matter may be dismissed from our minds at once. We may discredit also any apprehension that, even should Spanish recklessness lead to war, the general prosperity which we are enjoying in the United States will be in the least interrupted. But the fact is, the Cuban war tom-tom has been overplayed. The United States can look with equanimity on any development of this Spanish-Cuban matter.

"A time of prosperity is close to us. All indications point to that. At home all goes well. I cannot see where abroad there is a possibility of a set-back to the prevailing satisfactory conditions here."

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Jan. 15, 1898.

STOCKS.

Sales Per Week Ending Jan. 15, 2,845,974.

Range for Year 1898. Highest. Lowest. Saturday, Jan. 15. Bid. Ask'd. Net Chge Prev. Week. Week Ending Jan. 15. High. Low. Last. Closing Year Ago. Sales For Week End. Jan. 15, 1898.

| Amount Outstanding. | Last Dividend. Date. | Per Cent. | | |

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Jan. 15, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending Jan. 15, $23,490,000

	Week Ending Jan. 15, 1898.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 8s	108½	109	108½	109	21
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	74½	74½	74	74	3
American Tobacco scrip	80½	81	80	81	39
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	83½	83½	83	83¼	31
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	90½	90¾	90¼	91¼	2,063
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	58⅞	60	58⅞	59¼	1,815
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	96½	96	96½	96⅝	47
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	86½	87¼	86	87¼	39
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	80	85	80	85	17
Baltimore Bel. 1st gtd. 5s	84	84	84	84	2
Baltimore & Ohio S. W. 1st guaranteed	100	100	100	100	4
Broadway & 7th Av. consol. 5s	122¼	122½	122¼	122½	14
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	85	85½	85	85¼	28
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	95¼	95½	94	95	155
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	99	99	99	99	32
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	112¾	113⅞	112¾	113¾	83
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern col. trust 5s	108	108	108	108	23
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110½	111	110½	110⅝	68
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108½	109	108½	109	9
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	118½	119½	118¼	119½	24
Central of Georgia 1st pf. income 5s	44½	44½	43	43	20
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	91½	91½	91¼	91⅜	57
Central of New Jersey general 5s	111⅝	112	111⅝	111⅞	56
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	111½	111½	111½	111½	10
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	82¾	83⅛	82¾	82½	485
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	114½	114½	114	114	11
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s, registered	113	113	113	113	2
Chesapeake & Ohio, Rich. & All. 1st cn. 4s	104¼	104¾	104¼	104½	20
Chesapeake & Ohio, Rich. & All. 2d cn. 4s	94	94	94	94	5
Chesapeake & Ohio, Craig Valley, 1st 5s	95½	95½	96½	95½	2
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cv. 5s	111¼	112	111¼	111¼	18
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. 4s	99½	100	99⅜	99½	134
Chicago Bur. & Quincy, Den. Div. 4s	101¾	101½	101¾	101½	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s	115¾	115¾	115¼	115½	5
Chicago & East Illinois general 5s	101½	105½	101¾	105½	77
Chicago & East Illinois 1st 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	3
Chicago & East. Illinois Consol. 6s	129	129	129	129	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	112½	112½	111¾	112½	18
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Chicago, Indiana & Louis. refunding 6s	97½	99	97½	99	29
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 5s	83	83½	83	83½	11
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	3
Chicago Terminal & Transfer 4s	85½	85⅞	85¼	85½	404
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	137	137	137	137	1
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	121	121	121	121	1
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, trust receipts	70½	70½	70½	70½	7
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st St. L. Div. 4s	96½	97	96¾	96¾	13
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st, Cairo Div. 4s	89¼	90	89½	90	4
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, White Water Div. 4s	87½	88½	87½	88½	10
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	11
Clev., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consol. 7s	136	136	136	136	11
Colorado Fuel Company 6s	100	104	100	104	14
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	83	84	82	83	86
Colorado Midland Consol. 4s, all in. paid	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	5
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r.	66½	67½	66¾	66¾	100
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo gen. 6s	54	54	54	54	1
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $45 pd	74½	77¾	74½	77	111
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	122	123¼	123	123¼	32
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 5s	103⅞	...	...	...	...
Commercial Cable 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	10
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 7s	128	128	128	128	2
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	80	81	80	81	12
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	31
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	97¼	7
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 5s	85	85	85	85	1
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 2½s	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	30
Detroit Gas Co. 5s	96	96	96	96	2
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	7
East Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	21
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia 1st	106½	106⅝	106½	106¾	7
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102	104	102	104	5
Erie 1st consolidated 7s	146	146	146	146	5
Erie general lien 3-4s	71¼	71½	71	71	169
Erie prior lien 4s	91¼	91½	91	91	158
Erie 1st extended 5s	114¾	114¾	114½	114½	8
Erie 1st funded 7s	142½	143	142½	143	17
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	2
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	28
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	84	84¼	83¾	84¼	15
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	90¼	91	90¼	91	13
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	73	73⅞	72½	73	123
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	55½	57⅝	55½	57⅝	76
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s	88⅝	90	88⅞	89⅝	53
Gal., Harrisburg & San. An., Mex. & P. 5s	93	93¼	93	93¼	33
General Electric debenture 5s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	15
Green Bay & Western debenture	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	10
Houston & Texas general 4s	79½	80	79½	80	20
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110	110	100½	100¼	4
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	122	123¼	121¾	122¼	23
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	85	86	85	86	25
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	44	44	44	44	1
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	103½	104	103½	104	17
Iowa Central 1st 5s	100	100	99¾	100	61
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	79⅜	80¼	79¾	80¼	27
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	72	72	72	72	2
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	80	80½	79½	79½	118
Kansas Pacific consol gold 6s, tr. rects	89½	94¼	89½	93⅞	488
Kansas Pacific 6s, 1896, ex mat. coupon	112	118	112	118	15
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st	100½	100½	100¼	100½	11½
Kings County Elevated 1st	50	50	50	50	3
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	87¼	87⅝	86⅞	87½	308
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	64½	64½	63¾	64	184
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	83	83	83	83	7
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	103½	104⅛	103½	104	21
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	108	109	108	109	4
Lake Shore dividend 7s	106	106	106	106	4
Lake Shore 3½s	105	105½	105	105½	97
Lake Shore 3½s, registered	105	105	105	105	8
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s assented	102	102½	102	102½	8
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	123	123¼	122¾	123	65
Louisville, Evansv. & St. L. consol. 5s, t. r.	32	32	32	32	2
Long Island general 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	6
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛	6
Louisville & Nashville consol. 7s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	39
Louisville & Nashville 5s	101¼	102	101¼	101⅝	18
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	117¾	117½	117¼	117¼	7
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	86	86	85½	86	56
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	96⅜	98½	96¾	97	234
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	118½	118½	118½	118¾	19
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	115¾	116¼	115⅝	116¼	377
Michigan Central consol. 7s	114⅝	115	114⅝	115	31
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¾	10
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	127	127	127	127	1
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	120	120⅝	120	120¾	7
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	5
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136½	136½	136½	136¾	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	9
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	95	96¾	95	96½	17
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	108	108	108	108	9
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	67½	67½	67	67	31
Missouri Pacific con. 6s	95½	96½	95¾	96¾	139
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	122	122	122	122	6
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	78	78¾	78	78¾	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	103½	103½	103	103	22
National Starch Mfg. 1st. 6s	105	106	105	106	6
New York Central debenture 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¾	3
New York Central extended 4s	103½	103½	103½	103¾	14
New York Central 1st 7s coupon	116	116¼	116	116½	22
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107¼	107½	106¾	106¾	30
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, con. deb. certs., small	145½	146½	145	146	1½
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	98	99¾	98	99¾	56
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	107½	108	107½	108	67
New York, Susquehanna & Western 2d	88	88	88	88	3
N. Y., Sus. & West. refunding 5s	108	108	106¼	107¼	43
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	92⅝	94	92⅝	93⅝	145
Norfolk & Western Improvement 6s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	10
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	80	80	79¼	79⅝	73½
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	61¼	62⅝	61¼	62⅜	892
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, coupon	117½	117⅞	117½	117⅞	9
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	96⅝	97	96¼	97	479
Northern Pacific Term. 1st 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	10
Northern Railway of California 5s	101	101¼	101	101¼	20
Northwestern Sinking Fund 6s	117	117¼	116¾	117¼	11
Northwest Sinking Fund deb. 5s, 1933	117½	117½	117½	117¾	1
Northwest consol 7s	145	145	145	145	11
Ohio & Mississippi 1st, S'field Div. 7s	106½	107	106	106	20
Ohio River 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	10
Ohio Southern 1st 6s	80	80	80	80	20
Oregon Improvement con. 5s, 4th in. paid	49¾	50	48¾	50	317
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	103¾	105	103¾	105	10
Oregon Short Line 6s	124½	124½	124	124¼	69
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	97⅝	98	97	97½	236½
Oregon Short Line In. R. and col. trust	40	40	40	40	15
Oregon Short Line Inc. A 5s	60¼	60¾	59¾	59¾	79
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	94⅝	95	94⅜	94⅝	102
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 1st	113½	114	113½	114	23
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	5
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	2
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	140	140	140	140	21½
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	6
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	112	112	111¾	111¾	8
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	107	107½	107	107½	28
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	78	78½	77¼	78½	462
Reading general 4s	84¾	85¼	83¾	83⅝	

BONDS.

	Week ending Jan. 15, 1898.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	83⅝	84	83½	83¾	84
Rock Island 5s	105⅛	105⅝	105½	105⅝	139
Rock Island 5s, registered	105½	105½	105½	105½	70
Rock Island debenture 5s	106⅞	107	106⅞	107	96
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	121⅝	122¼	121⅝	122¼	16
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	70½	71½	70½	71¼	27
St. L. & I. Mountain, Arkansas Bch., ext. 5s	107	107	107	107	10
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	88¾	90½	88¾	89⅝	79
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s, stamped	87	89	87	89	31
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	74⅞	75	74⅝	74¾	44
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	104	104	103⅝	103⅞	50
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	117	117¼	117	117¼	5
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	115	115	115	115	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	115¼	115¼	115⅛	115⅛	10
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	72	73	72	72½	10
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	1
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota Div. 7s	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	2
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pacific & Western 5s	116¾	117	116½	116½	50
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota Div. 7s	141	141	141	141	5
St. Paul 7s, gold	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	37
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota 6s	118½	119½	118½	119½	20
St. Paul consol. 7s	139⅜	140¾	139⅜	140¾	75
St. Paul 1st 8s	103½	103½	103½	103¼	8
St. Paul 4s, Series A	104⅜	105	104⅜	105	24
St. Paul Terminal 5s	114	114	114	114	3
St. Paul 1st, Chi. & Mil. Div. 1st 7s	140	140	140	140	1
St. Paul, M. & Man., Montana Ext. 4s	94½	94½	93½	93½	8
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota Ext. 6s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	2
St. Paul, M. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	106¾	107½	106¾	107¼	46
St. Paul, M. & M., Minneapolis Union 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., East Minn. 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
St Paul, Minneapolis & M., Mont. Cent. 5s	108	108¼	108	108	13
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	60½	62	60½	61	224
Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern, 1st ass't pd.	45	65	45	65	1,030
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	93½	93¼	93¼	94½	55
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	96	96½	96	96¼	98
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	103	103¾	102	102½	31
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Southern Railway 5s	92½	92⅝	92½	92¼	237
Standard Rope & Twine inc. 5s	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	5
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	61⅜	61⅜	60½	60½	13
Terminal of St. Louis con. 5s	109	109¼	109	109¼	4
Terminal of St. Louis 1st 4½s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	1
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	97	98	97	98	41
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s	84½	84⅜	84½	84⅜	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	99½	100	99¼	99⅜	138
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	29½	31	29¼	29⅜	2,301
Third Avenue 5s	123	123	122⅞	122⅞	25
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City 1st 5s, t. r.	90	90	89½	89½	43
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	72½	72½	72¼	72¼	4
Union Elevated 1st 6s, tr. rects	84⅝	85	84½	84¼	77
Union Pacific ext. sink. fund 8s, t. r.	117½	124½	117½	123	177
Union Pac. col. tr. 6s, notes 62½% paid	44¼	46½	44¼	46	248
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1896, ex mat. coupon	118	122	118	121½	147
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1897, ex mat. coupon	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1898, ex mat. coupon	118½	121½	118½	121½	6
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1899, ex mat. coupon	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Union Pacific purchase money ctfs	115⅝	120⅜	115⅝	119¼	3,109
Union Pacific, Den. & G. 1st 5s, trust rects	52¼	55	52¼	53	828
United States Leather 6s	115	115	115	115	8
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado 1st 5s	33	33	33	33	1
Wabash Debenture, Series B	28½	29⅞	28½	29⅞	12
Wabash 1st 5s	108½	108⅝	108	108½	130
Wabash 2d 5s	81½	82½	81¼	82½	233
Wabash 1st 5s, Detroit & Chicago Ext	99½	99½	99½	99½	6
West Shore gtd. 4s	109¼	110	109¼	109½	121
West Shore gtd. 4s registered	109¼	109½	109¼	109¼	148
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	48¼	49	48¼	48⅞	141
Western New York & Penn. income	12	12¾	12	12⅝	83
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	115	116½	115	116½	3
Western Pacific 6s	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	12
Western Union debenture 7s, 1875, regist'd.	105½	105½	105½	105½	4
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111	111	111	111	6
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	97¼	97⅜	96½	97	216
Wisconsin Cen. 1st 5s, trust receipts	34	39	34	37½	538
Wisconsin Cent. income 5s	5	7	5	7	12

Total sales $23,204,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Jan. 15, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	113	113¼	112¾	112⅞	153
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113⅞	114⅜	113⅞	114⅜	29
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	129½	129½	129½	5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129	129⅝	129	129⅛	30
United States 5s, registered	115	115	115	115	5
United States 5s, coupon	115	115	115	115	25

Total sales $247,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Jan. 15, 1898.

Virginia deferred 6s, trust rects	5	5	5	5	10
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	69	69⅛	69	69⅛	29

Total sales $39,000

Grand total $23,490,000

*In $1,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113⅞	Jan. 14	112⅝	Jan. 5	112⅝	Jan. 14
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅜	Jan. 13	113⅞	Jan. 4	114⅜	Jan. 13
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	129½	Jan. 5	129½	Jan. 11
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129⅝	Jan. 12	129½	Jan. 5	129½	Jan. 13
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	114⅞	Jan. 6	115	Jan. 12
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	114	Jan. 4	115	Jan. 14

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	69⅛	Jan. 13	69	Jan. 10	69⅛	Jan. 13
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	5	Jan. 13	5	Jan. 13

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A	108¾	Nov. 20	North Car. 6s, 1919	125	Dec. 28
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	Tennessee Settlement 3s	92	Dec. 27
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	April 1
Alabama, Class C	99	Sept. 27	United States 2s, reg	98¼	Sept. 10
Louisiana consol. 4s	100	Nov. 18	U. S. Currency 6s, 1899	107⅜	April 7
North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4			

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Jan. 15, 1898.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
American Exchange	170	Jan. 6	170	Jan. 6	170	Jan. 6
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	100	Jan. 13	100	Jan. 13
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10

Last sales in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in this year:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
America	350	Nov. 11	Market & Fulton	230	Dec. 8
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Mechanics'	195	Nov. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Metropolis	475	April 21
Central National	102	Nov. 23	New York	240	Dec. 6
Chatham	205	Nov. 19	New York County	800	March 23
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Ninth National	92	Dec. 15
Citizens'	182	Nov. 19	North America	136	Nov. 4
Columbia	170	May 10	Park	262	Sept. 10
Commerce	200	Dec. 7	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Corn Exchange	205	Nov. 18	Republic	150	Aug. 17
East River	140	Nov. 28	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	State of New York	114	Dec. 2
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	85	March 14
Importers & Traders'	535	March 22	Tradesmen's	102	Dec. 7
Manhattan	230	Nov. 13	Western National	121	Oct. 19

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Jan. 15, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd.g.,1928	....	....	....	....	90 Dec 11,97	.. ..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	83½	Jan 10	82	Jan 5	83½ Jan 14	.. ..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	91⅝	Jan 14	89⅝	Jan 3	91⅛ Jan 15	91⅛ 91⅝
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	60	Jan 12	57⅝	Jan 6	59¾ Jan 15	59⅛ 59¾
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅝	Jan 7	⅝	Jan 7	⅝ Jan 7	.. ..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	....	....	....	....	82½ Feb., '98	85 ..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	96	Jan 13	96	Jan 5	95⅝ Jan 15	.. ..
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	....	....	....	....	109⅝ Dec 15,97	111½ ..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	85	Jan 14	80	Jan 12	85 Jan 14	85 ..
Do., coupons off, registered	..	....	..	....	78 Dec 16,97	.. ..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	..	....	..	....	73 No 22,'97	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	..	....	..	....	102 May 1,97	96 ..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd.,1990	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	84 Jan 11	79½ ..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	....	....	....	....	105½ Oct., '95	.. ..
B. & O. S. W. RR. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1990	100	Jan 10	100	Jan 10	100 Jan 14	99 100
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	60 Jne 9, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	..	....	..	....	47⅞ Nov., '95	.. ..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	..	....	..	....	11 Feb., '96	.. ..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104½ July, '92	.. ..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con.g. 4½s,1930	..	....	..	....	97½ No 12, 97	90 ..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	102½ Nov., '96	.. ..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	80 No 1, 97	.. ..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	103½ Oct 8, 97	.. ..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	....	....	....	....	115 Sep 13,97	.. ..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs.,1st g.6s,1924	85½	Jan 12	83	Jan 5	85¼ Jan 13	83 86
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43 Jne 19,97	.. ..
Sea.& B.B.Tr.Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.5s,1942	..	....	..	....	70¼ Dec 14,97	73 ..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts. 1st gtd.g.6s,1937	85	Jan 10	83	Jan 6	84½ Jan 13	83 85
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	95½	Jan 7	94	Jan 4	95¼ Jan 14	.. ..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74 Sept., '98	.. ..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	105 Dec 31,97	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	126½ No 17, 97	.. ..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	123 Dec 13,97	.. ..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103 Apr 14,97	118 ..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100 Feb., '98	.. ..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	108	Jan 11	107⅝	Jan 6	106⅝ Dec 21,97	106 ..
Do., con. 1st and col. trust g. 5s,1934	....	....	....	....	108 Jan 14	.. ..
Minn & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140 Feb 14,97	.. ..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	108 Dec 10,97	106 ..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	105 ..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	109¾	Jan 6	110¾ Jan 15	110¾ 111
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	109	Jan 4	108½	Jan 11	109 Jan 11	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106 Jan 30,97	.. ..
Cent.RR.& Bkg.Co. of Ga. col.g.5s,1937	....	....	....	....	91½ Dec 13,97	.. ..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	118¾	Jan 11	119½ Jan 13	118 120
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	91½	Jan 6	91	Jan 5	91½ Jan 15	91 92
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	43	Jan 14	43 Jan 14	.. ..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	15¼	Jan 6	15¼ Jan 6	.. ..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	....	....	....	....	8⅝ Dec 23,97	.. ..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div.1st g.5s,1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92 Jan 6	.. ..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	....	....	....	....	95¼ Jly 15,97	104¼ ..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104⅝	Jan 4	104⅜	Jan 4	104⅝ Jan 8	113 ..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113⅞ Dec 3, 97	.. ..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	....	....	....	....	110 Mar 23'97	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	112	Jan 8	110	Jan 4	111¾ Jan 14	111¾ 113
Do., do., registered	111½	Jan 12	110	Jan 6	111½ Jan 13	110¾ 111½
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s,1900	102½	Jan 12	100	Jan 3	102½ Jan 12	102 103
Do., 6s, 1912	90	Jan 5	90	Jan 5	90 Jan 5	.. 115½
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	....	....	....	....	116 Dec 29,97	.. ..
N. J. Southern Int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104 No 13, 97	.. ..
Central Pacific g. 6s, 1898	..	....	..	....	102⅝ Dec 18,97	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	..	....	..	....	102 Dc 10, 97	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	....	..	....	102¼ Jne 10,97	.. ..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs.deposit E,1900	..	....	..	....	100½ Dc 29, 97	.. ..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	..	....	..	....	101¼ Dec 14,97	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½ Sept., '96	.. ..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	..	....	..	....	100⅝ Dec 27,97	.. ..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	101½ Dec 6, 97	.. ..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	101⅞	Jan 12	101¼	Jan 3	101⅝ Jan 12	.. ..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	....	....	....	....	98 Aug 6	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	101¼	Jan 13	100	Jan 6	101¼ Jan 13	98 ..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs.,1st g.6s,1938	....	....	....	....	30 No 30, 97	.. ..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101½	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛ Jan 7	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120	Jan 7	120	Jan 7	120 Jan 7	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	....	....	....	....	119 Dc 21, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	114¾	Jan 3	114	Jan 6	114 Jan 14	.. ..
Do., do., registered	113	Jan 3	113	Jan 3	113 Jan 14	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	83¼	Jan 12	81⅞	Jan 3	82½ Jan 15	.. ..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	104¾	Jan 12	103⅝	Jan 7	104½ Jan 14	.. ..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	94	Jan 12	94 Jan 12	96½ 99
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	95½	Jan 13	95½	Jan 13	95½ Jan 13	.. 104
Ellz.,Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Jan 13	102	Jan 6	104 Jan 13	.. ..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	....	....	....	....	112 Dec 9, 97	112 ..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	110½	Jan 3	111 Jan 7	.. ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½ No 18, 97	.. ..
St.L.,Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾ Mar 25'97	.. ..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	....	....	....	....	105½ Oct., '95	104 ..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	110	Jan 4	110¾ Jan 15	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	115¾	Jan 11	115¼	Jan 8	115½ Jan 12	115¼ 115½
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	....	....	....	....	103¾ Dec 21,97	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	107½	Jan 7	106	Jan 3	107½ Jan 8	.. ..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	110⅝	Jan 4	111¼ Jan 14	111 111½
Do., Iowa Div. sink. fund 5s, 1919	....	....	....	....	109 Jne 9, 97	.. ..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	102	Jan 7	102	Jan 7	102 Jan 7	102½ 104
Do., Denver Div. 4s 1922	101½	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 10	101½ Jan 15	.. ..
Do., 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....	93¾ Dec 3, 97	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	....	....	....	....	107½ Jan., '96	.. ..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	98½	Jan 4	99¼ Jan 15	99½ 100
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	91 Jly 10, 97	.. ..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	122¼	Jan 8	122½	Jan 3	122¼ Jan 8	122 123
Chi. & East Ill. 1st sink.fd.cur.6s,1907	116¾	Jan 14	116¼	Jan 14	116¼ Jan 14	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	129	Jan 14	129 Jan 14	.. ..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	105½	Jan 15	101¼	Jan 11	105½ Jan 15	102½ ..
Do., do., registered	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	101 Jan 4	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	100¼	Jan 14	100¼	Jan 14	100¼ Jan 14	.. ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—	....	....	....	....	....	....
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	....	....	....	....	115 Dec 18,97	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	83¼	Jan 6	83	Jan 14	83½ Jan 15	83½ ..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	99	Jan 14	97	Jan 7	99 Jan 14	100 ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s, P. D., 1898	103½	Jan 7	103½	Jan 7	103½ Jan 11	.. ..
Do., 2d 7 3-10s, P. D.	....	....	....	....	140 Oc 21, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	140¼	Jan 13	140¼	Jan 13	140¼ Jan 14	140¼ ..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	137¼	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	137½ Jan 3	.. ..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	140	Jan 13	140	Jan 13	140 Jan 13	140¼ ..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	140¼	Jan 13	138	Jan 4	140¼ Jan 13	140¼ ..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	141	Jan 10	139¼	Jan 5	141 Jan 10	141 ..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	....	....	....	....	121½ Dec 18,97	118 ..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	....	....	....	....	111¼ Sep 15,97	.. ..
Do., 1st So. Min. Div. 6s, 1910	119½	Jan 13	118¼	Jan 8	119¼ Jan 14	119 ..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	130¼	Jan 13	130¼ Jan 13	.. ..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	....	....	....	....	109 Oct 5, 97	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	119½	Jan 8	119	Jan 5	119½ Jan 8	116 116½
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	115¾	Jan 6	116½ Jan 13	104½ ..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	114½	Jan 5	114½	Jan 5	114½ Jan 5	109½ ..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	107	Jan 5	107	Jan 5	107 Jan 5	117 ..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921	....	....	....	....	117 Dec 28,97	114½ 117
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	114½	Jan 5	114½	Jan 5	114½ Jan 5	.. ..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	114	Jan 11	114	Jan 11	114 Jan 11	.. ..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127⅜	Jan 5	127⅜	Jan 5	127½ Jan 5	127 ..
Do., cont. sink. fd. 5s, 1916	....	....	....	....	106½ Jly 9, 97	105 ..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	....	....	....	....	113¼ Dec 30,97	111 113½
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	105	Jan 14	104⅜	Jan 10	105 Jan 14	104½ 105
Mil. &Northern 1st, main line 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	122 Dec 21,97	122½ ..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	....	....	....	....	122 Dc 27, '97	.. ..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	144½	Jan 5	145 Jan 12	144 145½
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116¼	Jan 6	116¼	Jan 6	116¼ Jan 6	116½ ..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 3	116¼	Jan 3	116½ Jan 3	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	117¼	Jan 15	116¾	Jan 7	117¼ Jan 15	116 118
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	117½ Jy 13, 97	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111¾	Jan 5	111¼	Jan 5	111¼ Jan 5	111½ 113
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	109½ Dc 30, '97	.. ..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	117½	Jan 14	117⅛	Jan 5	117¾ Jan 14	117 ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	109⅝ Dec 30,97	109½ ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108¾ Jly 13, 97	107½ 109½
Do., debture 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	115 Dec 13,97	115 ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	114½ Au 28, 97	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	..	....	..	....	105⅞ Dec 6,'97	106 ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100 No 10, 97	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	....	....	....	....	107½ No 28, 96	108½ ..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	101½	Jan 3	101½	Jan 3	101½ Jan 3	101½ ..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900	..	....	..	....	127 Au 17, 96	112 ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	....	....	....	....	117 Jan 12	.. ..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	109 Oct 4, 97	109 ..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	108 Sep 30,97	109 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	106½ Fb 24, 97	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	136½	Jan 6	136½ Jan 15	.. ..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	118 Dec 10,97	116½ 119½
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	..	....	..	....	131½ Au 30,97	.. ..
Do., Michigan div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	134 Jy 22, 97	.. ..
Do., Ashland div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	..	....	..	....	110¼ Jy 2, 97	.. ..
Do., incomes, 1911	..	....	..	....	134½ Dc 18, 97	.. ..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	..	....	..	....	132½ No 22, 97	.. ..
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. ext. and col. 5s, 1934	105⅝	Jan 14	105¼	Jan 6	105⅝ Jan 15	106½ ..
Do., do., registered	105½	Jan 13	105¼	Jan 8	105½ Jan 14	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107	Jan 13	106¾	Jan 6	107 Jan 14	107 ..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	85	Jan 15	85	Jan 15	85 Jan 15	.. ..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	..	Jan 10	69¼	Jan 10	69¼ Jan 10	68 ..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	....	....	....	....	89 Mr 15,97	.. ..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	106½	Jan 10	106½	Jan 10	106½ Jan 10	.. ..
Do., do., small	....	....	....	....	100 Ap 15, 97	.. ..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	137	Jan 15	136¼	Jan 8	137 Jan 15	136½ ..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	131¾	Jan 11	131¾	Jan 11	131¾ Jan 11	.. ..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¼	Jan 15	132	Jan 6	132½ Jan 15	.. ..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s	85⅞	Jan 12	83¾	Jan 4	85½ Jan 15	.. ..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	....	....	....	....	106 Ju 22, 97	105 ..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	121	Jan 11	121	Jan 11	121 Jan 11	121 124

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	....	....	....	....	98¼ Nov, '93	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	..	....	..	....	119 Oc 26, 97	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103¼ Mr 13,97	.. ..
Cin. Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	111	Jan 7	111	Jan 7	111 Jan 7	110 ..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	....	....	....	....	105¾ Apr, '95	.. ..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	70½	Jan 11	70½	Jan 11	70½ Jan 11	.. ..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	..	....	..	....	84 Oc 14, 97	.. ..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	60	Jan 12	59	Jan 8	90 Jan 13	.. ..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	97	Jan 14	96½	Jan 13	96½ Jan 15	96 ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	93¾ Dc 16, 97	.. ..
Spring & Col. div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87 Oct., '95	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	87½	Jan 11	88½ Jan 13	.. ..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g.4s,1991	..	....	..	....	88½ No 23, 97	.. ..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	100¼ No 23,'97	101 ..
Do., con 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 Nov., '94	.. ..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g.5s,1928	..	....	..	....	114 Oc 7, 97	.. ..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼ Fb 19, 97	.. ..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	76	Jan 5	76	Jan 5	76 Jan 5	.. ..
Do., income 4s, 1990	....	....	....	....	21 Au 28, 97	25 ..
C., C., C. & Ind 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	....	....	....	....	105 Dc 24, 97	104¾ 105¼
Do., con. 7s, 1914	136	Jan 12	135	Jan 5	126 Jan 12	134 137
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	128 No 26, 97	.. ..
Cin. & Spfd 1st M.C.C.C.& I.7s,1901	..	....	..	....	107½ Oc 16, 97	.. ..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	102½	Jan 11	102½	Jan 11	102½ Jan 11	102½ ..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	....	....	....	....	120¾ July, '96	.. ..
Col. Mid. Tr. Co. cts.1st g. 6s,assd.,1936	67½	Jan 13	64½	Jan 5	66¾ Jan 15	.. ..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1940, ast'd,all in.paid.	21¾	Jan 7	19½	Jan 7	20¾ Jan 12	.. ..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con.g.5s,1931	....	....	....	....	68¾ My 15,97	.. ..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $45 paid.	77½	Jan 14	74	Jan 7	77 Jan 15	76 77½
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	54	Jan 11	54	Jan 11	54 Jan 11	52 ..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., '95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	128 Jan 15	125 ..
Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	125¼ Jan 3	.. ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	144	Jan 4	144 Jan 4	.. ..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109 No 23, 97	.. ..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	..	....	..	....	112 Dec 10,97	112 ..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	..	....	..	....	142 Dec 30,97	.. ..
Do., registered	....	....	....	....	128 July, '92	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138½	Jan 5	138½	Jan 5	138½ Jan 5	135 ..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½ No 17, 97	.. ..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112 May, '96	108 ..
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	147½ Au 31, 97	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143 May 4,97	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	..	....	..	....	125 De 20, 97	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	..	....	..	....	116¾ No 19, 97	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½ Mr 22, 97	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148¾ Au 18, 97	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143 No 18, 97	.. ..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	90½	Jan 13	89½	Jan 4	90½ Jan 14	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	....	....	....	....	108½ Dc 16, 97	.. ..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	85½	Jan 3	85½	Jan 3	85½ Jan 3	.. ..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	97½	Jan 13	97	Jan 6	97¼ Jan 13	95 97
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	17½	Jan 12	17¼	Jan 12	17½ Jan 12	.. ..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	104¾	Jan 6	104	Jan 3	104¾ Jan 6	.. ..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s1937	..	....	..	....	106¼ Dec 27,97	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	114¾	Jan 13	112½	Jan 4	114¼ Jan 13	113½ 115
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	116½ Dc 8, '97	.. ..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	....	..	....	112¾ No 12, 97	.. ..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	120½ Oc 29, 97	.. ..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	..	....	..	....	105¾ Oc 29, 97	103½ ..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	146	Jan 12	146	Jan 12	146 Jan 12	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	142½	Jan 11	143 Jan 13	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	..	....	..	....	137½ Dc 20, 97	137 ..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	..	....	..	....	141 Sep 10,97	140 ..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	106 Dc 27, 97	106 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	112½	Jan 10	112	Jan 6	112½ Jan 14	.. ..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102 Aug., '96	.. ..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s,1946	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct 2, 97	.. ..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds,1996	91¾	Jan 7	90⅞	Jan 4	91 Jan 15	91¼ 91⅝
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	71½	Jan 8	70½	Jan 3	71 Jan 15	71¼ 72
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	....	....	....	....	85 No 10, 97	.. ..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117 Jan 11	115 ..
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	76 Dc 10, 97	77 ..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110 May, '93	.. ..
Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110 Sept., '91	.. ..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1928	..	....	..	....	90 Dec., '95	.. ..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	115½	Jan 10	113½	Jan 4	115½ Jan 15	114½ 115½
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	91	Jan 14	89¼	Jan 7	91 Jan 14	86 ..
Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	84¼	Jan 14	83	Jan 5	84¼ Jan 14	83 87
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s,1918	....	....	....	....	103 Au 14, 97	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	....	....	....	....	80¼ May, '96	.. ..
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s,1941	....	....	....	....	106¾ Jy 31, 97	.. ..
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921	73¾	Jan 11	70¼	Jan 3	73 Jan 14	.. ..
Ft. Worth & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	57⅞	Jan 13	54½	Jan 5	57⅝ Jan 13	.. ..
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	90	Jan 8	80¼	Jan 3	89¾ Jan 15	89½ 90
Georgia & Ala.Ry.1st pf.g.5s,1945	....	....	....	....	103 Au 11, 97	103½ 105
Ga., Car & North.1st gtd.g.5s, 1929	....	....	....	....	83 Jun 23,97	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	....	....	....	....	50 Dc 15, 97	.. ..
Green Bay & West deb. certs., B	5¾	Jan 15	5¾	Jan 15	5¾ Jan 15	.. ..
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	....	....	....	....	113 No 23, 97	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¾ Jy 13, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	..	....	..	....	101 No 4, 97	.. ..
Do., g

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	123¼	Jan 14	122¼	Jan 11	122½ Jan 14	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	121½	Jan 3	123¼ Jan 15	122	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123½	Jan 12	121¾	Jan 7	123 Jan 14	122	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	..	....	..	....	66 Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39 April, '90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11½ Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican International 1st g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	69 Mr 10, 97	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., '96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅜ No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B. 1917	..	....	..	....	13 Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Jan 30,97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	115	Jan 12	114¾	Jan 4	115 Jan 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106¼	Jan 10	106¼	Jan 10	106¾ Jan 10	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	120 Dc 10, 97	120	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	127 Jan 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	121 Dec 6, 97	122	127
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	105½ Jne 4, 97	107	..
Do., registered	108	Jan 7	108	Jan 7	108 Jan 7	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143 Jly 22,97	142	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	106⅝	Jan 6	106¼	Jan 7	106½ Jan 10	106	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127 No 22, 97	125	..
Do., Southwestern ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129 May, '96	125	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼ Au 31, 97	122½	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	87⅝	Jan 14	85⅞	Jan 4	87½ Jan 15	87	87¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	64½	Jan 10	63	Jan 3	64 Jan 15	64	64½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	..	....	..	....	82 Dec 4, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	83	Jan 10	81½	Jan 3	83 Jan 13	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	72	Jan 11	71	Jan 4	72 Jan 11	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	81	Jan 12	80	Jan 8	81 Jan 12	..	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	96¾	Jan 14	94	Jan 5	96 Jan 15	96	97
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	96½	Jan 14	94	Jan 3	96¼ Jan 14	96	96½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	108	Jan 11	107¼	Jan 6	108 Jan 13	108	110
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	..	....	..	....	71½ Dc 10,'97	..	70
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	70	Jan 6	67	Jan 13	67 Jan 14	65	68
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	105	Jan 10	104½	Jan 3	105 Jan 10	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	109 Dc 30, 97	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	110¼	Jan 7	110½ Jan 7	..	..
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935	107	Jan 12	106¾	Jan 3	107 Jan 12	107½	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	90½	Jan 13	88	Jan 3	89⅞ Jan 14	89	89⅞
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	89	Jan 13	87	Jan 11	89 Jan 13	88	89
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	122	Jan 5	121	Jan 5	122 Jan 14	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	110 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	79	Jan 8	77	Jan 5	78½ Jan 15	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 Apr, '96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	..	....	..	....	133½ Dc 17, 97	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅜ Dc 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	103½	Jan 7	103	Jan 6	103 Jan 15	103	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar, '96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug, '94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	116½	Jan 14	116	Jan 11	116½ Jan 14	116	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119 Dc 13, 97	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	110½	Jan 11	110½	Jan 11	110½ Jan 11	110¼	..
Do., do., registered	110¼	Jan 5	110¼	Jan 5	110¼ Jan 5	110¼	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	....	..	....	109¼ Sp 24, 97	110¼	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	..	....	..	....	103¼ Dc 30, 97	103¼	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103½ Oc 19, 97	103¼	..
Do., debt. certfs. ext. g. 4s, 1905	104	Jan 6	103½	Jan 3	104 Jan 6	103½	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110	Jan 2	109	Jan 4	109½ Jan 15	109	109⅝
Do., registered	109½	Jan 11	108½	Jan 5	109½ Jan 15	108¾	109¼
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½ No 16, 97	105	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd.g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	86 No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108⅞ Dc 13, 97	109	..
Do., do. registered	..	....	..	....	109 Dc 31, 97	109	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 My 7, 97	105	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext.5s,1922	122¼	Jan 6	121¾	Jan 10	122¼ Jan 13	122	122½
R., W. & Og. Ter.R.1st gtd.5s,1918	..	....	..	....	109 Jan, '97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110 Oct, '94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½ Oc 14, 97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g.4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100 Mar, '96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g.5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	122½ Sp 24, 97	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	106⅜	Jan 3	106⅞ Jan 14	106¾	107½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103 No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y.,N.H. & H.1st registered 4s,1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certfs., $1,000	145	Jan 14	145	Jan 6	148 Jan 14	148	..
Do., do., small certfs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	145 Jan 6	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123 J'e 16,'97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	115½ Oct, '96	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114 My 27,97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¼	Jan 6	107½	Jan 11	108 Jan 14	107½	108¼
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	99½	Jan 14	97⅜	Jan 7	99¼ Jan 15	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s, 1937	108	Jan 10	103	Jan 6	107¼ Jan 14	106	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	88	Jan 10	84¾	Jan 6	88 Jan 10	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1940	94	Jan 14	87	Jan 6	93¾ Jan 15	93½	94
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	109½ Dc 27, 97	110	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	98	Jan 8	93¼	Jan 3	97 Jan 15	97	98
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	120	Jan 10	120½ Jan 12	120	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	117⅞	Jan 11	116	Jan 3	117⅞ Jan 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	116¾	Jan 3	116¾	Jan 3	116¾ Jan 3	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	128 Dec 8, 97	130	..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	126 No 3, 97	125	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997	97	Jan 13	95	Jan 3	97 Jan 15	..	..
Do., registered	95½	Jan 3	95¼	Jan 3	95¼ Jan 3	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	62¾	Jan 14	60⅝	Jan 4	62¾ Jan 15	62½	62¾
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	106½	Jan 15	104	Jan 5	106½ Jan 15	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	108 Jne 26,97	106	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	..	....	..	....	123⅜ Dc 27, 97	124½	125¼
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	120¾ Dec 7, 97	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	118¼	Jan 11	117¾	Jan 4	118¼ Jan 11	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101 Feb 23,97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1939	83¼	Jan 7	83½	Jan 7	83½ Jan 7	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	80	Jan 8	79	Jan 4	79¾ Jan 14	79¼	79½
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	94 April, '96	90	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., '87	..	..
Ohio & Miss. con. sink. fund 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	103 No 18, 97	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1898	106⅝	Jan 8	106⅝	Jan 8	106⅝ Jan 8	..	..
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911	..	....	..	....	121 Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107	Jan 12	106	Jan 7	106 Jan 15	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108 April, '92	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102	Jan 12	102	Jan 12	102 Jan 12	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85 Dec 16,97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	80	Jan 13	80	Jan 13	80 Jan 14	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	11¼	Jan 8	10½	Jan 7	11¼ Jan 8	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certfs	..	....	..	....	8¼ Apr 22,97	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	82	Jan 3	82 Jan 3	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108 Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	105	Jan 11	103½	Jan 5	105 Jan 11	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	40 No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., Tr. Co. reor. ctfs., 4th in pd.	50	Jan 11	46¼	Jan 7	50 Jan 15	48¼	49¾
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	114	Jan 14	112⅜	Jan 3	114 Jan 14	113½	114
Ore. R. R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	95	Jan 12	93⅜	Jan 4	94½ Jan 15	94½	95
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	124½	Jan 10	124	Jan 3	124½ Jan 14	124½	125
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	120 Dc 13, 97	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102 My 24 97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	98	Jan 11	96½	Jan 3	97½ Jan 15	97¼	97½
Do., non-cum. inc. A. 5s, 1946	60⅝	Jan 14	58	Jan 5	59¼ Jan 15	59	60
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust.	44	Jan 7	39	Jan 4	40 Jan 15	..	43
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½ Dec, 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	113¼	Jan 4	113¼	Jan 4	113¾ Jan 4	113	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¼ Dc 21 97	..	..
P., C. & St. L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	112¼	Jan 10	111¾	Jan 4	112¾ Jan 10	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	112	Jan 11	112	Jan 11	111¾ Jan 12	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111 Jne 17 97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102 Oct 9 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	111¼ July 2 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼ Ap 23 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140	Jan 10	140	Jan 10	140 Jan 10	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140 Jan 4	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	128 Aug, 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½ July 8 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s,1900	..	....	..	....	110½ July 8 97	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113⅛ April, 96	..	..
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101 Nov 9 97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	100 No 25,96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	..	....	..	....	110 Jne 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s,1923	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	114¼ Oc 22, 97	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. rtc.	..	....	..	....	98 Dec 3, 97	100½	..
Do., Evans. div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 Dc 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en Trust Co Certfs	..	....	..	....	95⅝ No 29, 97	..	..
Do., Trust Co. ctfs. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	14½ Dc 30, 97	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s,1921	..	....	..	....	112½ Mar 8,97	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	..	....	..	....	85 No 24, 97	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	106½ Apr, '96	..	..
Pitts., Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124 Mar, '96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114 Mar, '98	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar, '89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95½ Apr, '95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	107½	Jan 15	106¾	Jan 3	107¼ Jan 15	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98 Jy. 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	78½	Jan 12	77	Jan 7	78¼ Jan 12	78½	80
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	..	....	..	....	83½ Mar 1,97	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	84¼	Jan 7	83¼	Jan 4	83⅞ Jan 15	83¾	84
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	84¼	Jan 12	81⅞	Jan 3	83⅜ Jan 15	..	..
Rio Grande Junc 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	90 Oc 21,97	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	63¼ Ja 15,97	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	71½	Jan 12	70	Jan 5	71¼ Jan 14	..	..
St. L. A.& T.H.1st & ter.g.5s,1914	..	....	..	....	105 Dc 28, 97	..	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	115 Ja 22, 96	..	..
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	..	....	..	....	106 Jly 1, 97	..	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	90 No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	72½ Feb, '93	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	80	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s,Class A,1906	..	....	..	....	114½ Dc 24, 97	115	116
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Jan 11	115	Jan 6	115¼ Jar. 14	115	116
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	..	....	115	Jan 6	115 Jan 14	115	116
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	112¾ July, '96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	117⅛	Jan 7	116⅛	Jan 3	117⅛ Jan 13	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	104	Jan 10	103¾	Jan 3	106⅞ Jan 14	103¾	104
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1937	95	Jan 6	93	Jan 7	93 Jan 7	..	..
Pt. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1906	75	Jan 8	74	Jan 7	75 Jan 12	74¼	74¾
St. Louis Southw. 1st 4s, bd. ctfs,1989	73	Jan 12	72	Jan 4	72½ Jan 14	70	73
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	27⅜	Jan 14	27⅜	Jan 14	27⅜ Jan 14	..	..
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90 No 8, '97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	114 Aug, '94	115	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	107¾	Jan 4	107¾	Jan 4	107¾ Jan 4	108	111
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122⅜	Jan 7	122⅜	Jan 7	122⅜ Jan 7	122	..
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	121¾	Jan 10	121¾	Jan 10	121¾ Jan 10	121	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	128	Jan 5	128	Jan 5	128 Jan 5	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾ Sept, '96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	107½	Jan 15	106	Jan 4	107½ Jan 15	107	108
Do., do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½ Mr 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	94½	Jan 10	94½	Jan 10	93½ Jan 14	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	89½ Ap 23,97	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122¾ Jan 13	122	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6, 1937	..	....	..	....	122½ Dc 27, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	108½	Jan 14	108	Jan 14	108 Jan 14	..	..
Eastern Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	108½	Jan 14	108½ Jan 14	..	..
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111 No 23 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24 96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100¾ Oct 20 97	..	..
Sav., Flor & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114 Ja 25 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 18 97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	98 Ap 18 96	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	65	Jan 15	42	Jan 6	65 Jan 15	..	66½
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	96½	Jan 10	95	Jan 4	96¼ Jan 11	96	96½
Southern Pacific Co.							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	106 Sep 25 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	104 No 20, 97	101	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s,1931	93¼	Jan 15	92	Jan 4	93¼ Jan 15	92	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov, '94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110	Jan 11	109½	Jan 14	109½ Jan 14	110½	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	..	....	..	....	108 De 28, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80	Jan 11	78¼	Jan 4	80 Jan 11	79	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 No 17 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	..	....	..	....	129 De 18 97	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San Ant. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62	Jan 12	59⅝	Jan 5	61 Jan 15	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	111 Mar 1 97	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 17 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, 1943	98	Jan 14	96½	Jan 3	98 Jan 14	96	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	106¼	Jan 11	100¼	Jan 4	102½ Jan 15	100	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	..	....	..	....	106 Dc 14,'97	108	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	94½	Jan 15	92¼	Jan 6	94½ Jan 15	93	..
Austin & Northw'n 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941	87½	Jan 15	85½	Jan 5	87¼ Jan 15	85	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	106½	Jan 14	105½	Jan 5	106¾ Jan 14	104	..
Southern R'way 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	92¾	Jan 7	92¼	Jan 5	92¼ Jan 15	92½	92¾
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	92½ No 30, 97	94	96
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¾ Au 17 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119 De 22 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	106¾	Jan 14	106½	Jan 10	106¾ Jan 14	106¾	107
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	115 No 12 97	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	110¾	Jan 7	110¼	Jan 3	110¼ Jan 15	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry. 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122⅜ De 27, 97	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	..	....	..	....	117 De 14, 97	115	..
Rich. & Danv. con. g. 6s, 1915	122	Jan 4	122	Jan 4	122 Jan 4	..	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	..	....	..	....	100 No 4, 97	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	103¼ De 29, 97	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	..	....	..	....	102¾ No 17, 97	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	..	....	..	....	84 Au 10, 97	..	..
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	112¾	Jan 3	116½ Jan 11	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110¾	Jan 12	110¾	Jan 12	110¾ Jan 12	110	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼	Jan 12	109	Jan 11	109¼ Jan 12	109	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	103 Oc 27, 97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	108 Dec 1, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	100	Jan 7	97⅜	Jan 3	99⅞ Jan 14	99½	100
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	31	Jan 12	28	Jan 4	29¾ Jan 15	29¾	30¼
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	123	Jan 12	122	Jan 5	122⅞ Jan 13	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½	Jan 7	102½	Jan 3	103½ Jan 10	103½	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	104 Se 16, 97	102½	103½
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	80¼	Jan 11	79	Jan 4	80¼ Jan 11	..	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½	Jan 7	72¼	Jan 7	72½ Jan 12	70	73
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90	Jan 10	88	Jan 7	89½ Jan 14	..	..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	104	Jan 7	103⅞	Jan 8	103⅞ Jan 8	..	..
Union Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896	..	....	..	....	103 De 31, 97	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1897	..	....	..	....	103 De 31, 97	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1898	103	Jan 8	103	Jan 8	103 Jan 8	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	103½ Dc 30, 97	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1896, T. C. cts.,ex mat.cps	122	Jan 14	116¼	Jan 7	121 Jan 15	121½	..
Do., g. 6s, 1897, T. C. cts.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 17.

American Tobacco Company. Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Detroit Gas Company. Special meeting.
Hudson River Bank. Annual meeting.
Henry Elias Brewing Company. Annual meeting.
Laclede Gaslight Company of St. Louis. Annual meeting.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad. Books reopen after dividend on first and second preferred stocks.
New York Central Railroad. Books reopen after dividend.
Oregon Improvement Company. Fifth installment, payable under reorganization agreement.
United States Rubber Company. Books reopen.
Wells-Fargo Express Company. Books reopen.

Tuesday, Jan. 18.

Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Books reopen.
Laclede Gaslight Company of St. Louis. Books reopen.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. Books reopen.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

Mobile and Ohio bondholders. Books close for annual meeting.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

Astor Place Bank. Annual meeting.
Boston and Montana Mining. Books close.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. Special meeting.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Dividend payable.
Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad. Annual meeting.
Great Northern Railway. Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Homestake Mining. Books close.
Madison (Wis.) Gas Company. Dividend payable.
New Orleans and Carrollton Street Railway Dividend payable.
New York Mutual Gas Company. Books reopen.
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad. First assessment payable by second mortgage bondholders under their plan of reorganization.
Southern Railway. Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Texas and Pacific Coal Company. Dividend payable.
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee. Dividend payable.

Friday, Jan. 21.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad. Books close for dividend.
Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue. Books reopen.
Illinois Steels Company. Books close for annual meeting.
Madison (Wis.) Gas Company. Books reopen.
Quincy Mining. Books close for dividend.
Texas and Pacific Coal Company. Books reopen.
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee. Books reopen.

Saturday, Jan. 22.

Central Railway of New Jersey. Books reopen.
Detroit Gas Company. Books reopen.
Diamond Match Company. Books close for annual meeting.
Henderson Bridge Company. Books close.
Maryland Coal Company. Books close for annual meeting.
National Lead Company. Books close.
Wilkesbarre and Wyoming Valley Traction. Books close.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Phenix	.09	.09	.09	.09	800

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alamo	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Anaconda	.42	.42	.42	.42	500
Breece	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
Brunswick	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Comstock	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Con. C. & Va.	1.25	1.30	1.15	1.20	900
Con. Imperial	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,500
Crip. C'k cons.	.11	.11	.11	.11	1,000
Deadwood	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	200
Fr. de Smet	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Golden Fleece	.48	.48	.48	.48	100
Iron Silver	.35	.40	.35	.40	1,200
Isabella	.35	.35	.32	.33	1,000
Lacrosse	.17	.17	.17	.17	6,000
Mexican	.20	.25	.20	.25	600
Mollie Gibson	.23	.23	.23	.23	200
Mount Rosa	.13	.13	.13	.13	800
Ontario	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	30
Ophir	.55	.55	.55	.55	200
Pharmacist	.09	.09	.07	.08	3,200
Potosi	.33	.33	.33	.33	300
Savage	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Sierra Nevada	.70	.70	.50	.55	800
Standard	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	200
Work	.04	.05	.04	.05	1,000
Total sales					23,330

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

Alamo	.03½	.03½	.03	.03¾	34,200
Argentum	.20	.20⅝	.19¼	.19⅝	7,700
Cannon Ball	.005¾	.006¼	.004½	.004½	161,000
Crip. C'k cons.	.10	.10⅝	.09¾	.09⅞	33,500
Elkton	.89	.89	.89	.89	100
Fanny B.	.05	.05½	.05	.05	2,600
Gold Magnet	.02	.02	.009	.01	515,000
Golden Fleece	.56	.57	.56	.57	900
Jefferson	.04¾	.06¾	.04¼	.06	24,700
Justine	.008¾	.01½	.008¾	.009¼	181,000
Lillie	.70½	.71	.70½	.71	7,000
Miami	.38	.38	.38	.38	1,000
Mollie Gibson	.20	.21¾	.20	.21¾	21,000
Old Gold	.007¼	.01	.006¾	.01	26,000
Rocky M'tain	.14¾	.14¾	.14¾	.14¾	10,000
Sentinel	.01	.01½	.006½	.007½	931,000
St. F. Caribou	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2,825
Tamarack	.008½	.008¾	.007¾	.007¾	40,000
Union	.11⅜	.11⅝	.11	.11⅜	24,000
Waldorf	.10½	.10¼	.10½	.10½	5,000
Work	.04⅝	.04⅞	.04⅛	.04¼	26,000
Yukon	.11⅜	.11⅝	.10	.10	200
Total sales					2,044,725

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	$891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,093
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	729,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,280,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	733,021,043
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	793,350,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,912
Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,880,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,026,000
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	792,000,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	680,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	764,598,198
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,120,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	799,310,880
Balances week ending Oct. 16	42,786,840

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	109
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	104	105
Atlantic Avenue Imp. 5s	85	90
Baltimore City Passenger stk.	66½	
Baltimore Cons. Ry. stock	24	24⅛
Baltimore City Pas. 1st 5s	113½	114
Baltimore Traction Co. 1st 5s	115	115½
Balt. Trac. N. B. Div. 1st 5s	115½	116
Balt. Trac. conv. 5s	102½	103
Baltimore Central Ry. 6s	111	112
Baltimore Cent. Ry. cons. 5s	112	115
Balt. Cent. Ry. ext & imp 5s	110	111
Balt. City & Surb. Ry. 1st 5s	113½	114
Balt. Lake Roland El. 1st 5s	110	110½
Bridgeport Traction 1st 5s	103	..
Bleecker St. & F'ton F'y stock	31	33
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 5s	105	107
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	88
Brooklyn City Railroad	203	205
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114½	116
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	160	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114½	115½
Brooklyn Elevated t. r.	6¾	7½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	105	107
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	79	89
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	100	111
Central Crosstown	255	..
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	121	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Christopher & Tenth Street	157½	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	102	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75	..
Cleveland City Railway	99	..
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	35	..
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	150	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	90	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	40	40½
Consolidated Trac., N. J., 5s	99	100
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	175	190
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	101
Eighth Avenue	321	330
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	102	108
42d & Grand Street	325	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	53	55
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	96
Kings County Elevated	3	4
Kings County Traction	45	47½
Louisville St. Ry. com.	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	51	52¾
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	102	104
New Orleans Traction com.	2⅝	3½
New Orleans Traction pr.	12	15
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	12	14
North Shore Traction pf.	76	77
Ninth Avenue	180	200
Providence & Pawtuck. 1st	102	103
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	81	..
Rochester Ry	18	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	90	..
Second Avenue stock	140	155
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s	102	105
Scranton Traction	9	11
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	190	200
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	110	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	178	180
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	105	..
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	11	16
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	107	112
West Chicago Street	..	100¾
West End, (Boston)	84½	85
West End, (Boston,) pf.	104	..
Worcester Traction common	16	18
Worcester Traction pf.	95	97

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108¾	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	65½	66½
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	165	175
Atlantic	130	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	185	..
Brooklyn	..	420
Central	1,385	1,390
Colonial	170	175
Continental	178	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	840	..
Fifth Avenue	250	..
Franklin	230	240
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	450	..
Hamilton	235	240
Kings County	278	..
Knickerbocker	225	..
Lawyers' Surety	105	115
Lawyers' Title Ins.	145	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	230
Manhattan	150	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	232	..
Mercantile	435	..
Metropolitan	305	..
Nassau	152	..
National Surety	200	212
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1,200	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	340	..
People's	250	..
Produce Exchange	200	204
Real Estate Trust Co.	180	..
State	190	200
Title Guarantee & Trust	290	..
Union	1,020	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	235	..
United States	1,175	..
Washington	228	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	108	..
Commonwealth	106	110
Continental	400	..
Eagle	236	241
Empire City	100	105

Insurance Companies Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Farragut	90	95
German-American	415	..
Germania	250	260
Greenwich	155	..
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	147	150
Home	196	220
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	115	120
Niagara	160	178
North River	125	130
Pacific	146	..
Peter Cooper	127	130
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Rutgers	125	130
Stuyvesant	80	85
United States	118	125
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	380	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	350	..
American Exchange	170	171
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	300	320
Broadway	225	233
Butchers & Drovers'	..	95
Central	165	175
Chase	500	..
Chatham	285	295
Chemical	4,000	4,300
Citizens'	125	130
City	700	..
Clinton	..	95
Colonial	110	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	207	209
Continental	127½	135
Corn Exchange	285	295
East River	138	145
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	3,000	3,300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2,800	..
First National of Staten Island	120	150
Fourth National	185	190
Fourteenth Street	130	150
Gallatin	310	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	700	..
German-American	117	120
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	275	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	385	..
Hide and Leather	90	95
Home	150	..
Hudson River	155	..
Importers' & Traders'	515	525
Irving	145	152½
Leather Manufacturers'	175	185
Liberty	130	..
Lincoln	175	..
Manhattan	230	240
Market & Fulton	230	238
Mechanics'	186	195
Mechanics & Traders'	110	115
Mercantile	168	..
Merchants' Exchange	125	..
Merchants'	146	148
Metropolis	440	..
Mount Morris	100	110
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	230	..
New Amsterdam	240	..
New York	235	240
New York County	700	..
New York National Exchange	80	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	94
North America	135	..
Oriental	145	..
Pacific	180	190
Park	263	265
People's	210	..
Phenix	92	97
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	117½	120
Republic	153	160
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard	170	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	100	105
Shoe & Leather	98	102
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	110	115
Third National	10	35
Tradesmen's	105	..
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	170	180
United States	210	..
Western	135	..
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Electric Light and Manufacturing.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny County Light Co.	103	..
Brush Electric Co.	..	40
Bridgeport (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	35	38
Eddy Electric Mfg. Co.	..	19
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., St. Louis	3¼	4½
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Brooklyn	106	110
Edison Ore Milling Co.	12	15
Edison Storage Co.	27½	29
East End Electric Light	..	10
Fort Wayne Electric Co.	½	1½
Ft. Wayne E.Co.,T. S.,Series A.	2	3¼
General Electric Co. pf.	81	88
Hartford(Conn.)Elec. Light Co.	110	..
Hartford (Conn.) L. & P. Co.	4½	..
New Haven (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	145	..
Narragansett(Prov.,R.I.) E. Co.	82	85
Rhode Island Elec. Protec. Co.	115	120
Toronto (Can.) Elec. Light Co.	131	131¾
Thomson-Houston Welding Co.	5	..
United Elec. Light & P. Co. pf.	2	..
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co.	..	23
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. pf.	..	54
Woonsocket (R. I.) Electric Co.	90	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	99	105
American Bank Note Co.	41	43
American Brake	90	95
American Grocery 1st pf.	5	10
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain com.	..	20
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	60
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	..	45
Am. Type Founders, new stock	36	39
American Strawboard	27½	29
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	109	..
American Graphophone	13	13½
Anderson Tobacco	20	30
Automatic Vending	40	70
Barney & Smith Car com.	16	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	66	..
Barney & Smith Car 6s	98	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bergner & Engel Brew. Co. com.	70	..
Bergner & Engel Brew. Co. pf.	130	135½
Bergner & Engel 1st 6s	107	111
Blackwell's Durham Tobacco	65	67
Celluloid Company	60½	63½
Cen. & South Amer. Tel.	105	108
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	65	69
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	103	..
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	350	375
Claflin (H. B.) first pf.	93	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	93	..
Clark Mile End Thread	80	..
Commercial Cable	180	185
Consolidated Car Heating	23	30
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	30	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	55	65
Diamond Match Co.	141	142
Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	..	43
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	36	37
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	92½	93
Gorham Mfg. Co. com.	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	112	115
Great Falls Ice	108	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	92	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	8	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105½	..
Hudson River Telephone	61	65
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	40	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	18	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	70
Lorillard pf.	115	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Malt Trust com.	24¼	24⅝
Malt Trust pf.	74	76
Mechanical Rubber com.	6	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	30
Mergenthaler Linotype	143	144
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	52	55
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	90	91
Mosler Safe Co.	..	106
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	48	58
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	48	..
N. Y. Biscuit	62¼	64
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	97¼	..
New York Air Brake	22	25
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	152
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	106¼	..
Nicaragua Construction	6½	8½
Northwestern Telegraph	110	115
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Penn. Salt Mfg.	102	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	40	44
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pref.	62	69
Procter & Gamble	212	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	100	..
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	86	92½
Simmons Hardware com.	107	112
Simmons Hardware pref.	105	109
Singer Mfg. Co.	330	360
Standard Oil	379½	380½
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co.	94	97
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	114¼	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	48	53
Texas & Pacific Coal 1sts	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	10	13
Trenton Potteries pref.	50	53
Trow Directory pref.	39	43
Union Switch & Signal	30	31
Union Switch & Signal pf.	32½	..
Union Typewriter com.	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	77	81
U. S. Glass com.	28	29½
U. S. Glass pf.	72½	..
Wagner Palace Car	157	158
Westinghouse Air Brake	200	..
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	112
Worthington Pump	..	23
Worthington Pump pref.	83	88

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	57¼	58¼
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	108	109
Bay State Gas inc.	70	85
Boston United 1st	91	92
Boston United 2d	70	72
Buffalo (N. Y.) Subs.	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	92	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock w. i.	28½	30
Central (N. Y.)	173	..
Central Union Gas bonds	102¼	103
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	103¼	104
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	104½	106½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	111	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	116¼	118½
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.,) 1st 6s	98½	101
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	89	91
Columbus (Ohio) 1st m. 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Detroit Income 5s	97	100
Equitable	217½	225
Equitable 1st 6s	102¾	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115½	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	81	85
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	91	92
Grand Rapids stock	74	75
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	98	99
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	58	61
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st m. 6s	71	74
Indianapolis stock	118	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104	108
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	86	88
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	89	92
Logansport & Deb. Val. stock	55	59
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	76	78
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	65
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	99	101
Minneapolis Gas 6s	102	103½
Mutual of New York	310	325
New Amsterdam	27	30
New Amsterdam pf.	72	74
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100	102
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111½	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105½	107
Ohio & Indiana stock	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	69	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	90
St. Paul Gas stock	40	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	137
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	151	153
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	19½	20¼
Syracuse Gas 5s	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	85	87
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102½	103¼
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	105

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Money and discount rates were limp at the beginning of last week, but have hardened since on prospects that gold will be sent to India and of the early maturity of bills, amounting to about £4,000,000, which the market owes the bank. Rates, therefore, are likely to stiffen considerably ere long.

The Stock Exchange was animated and cheerful, with a distinct upward tendency. Speculation has been on a broader scale, especially in American, Canadian, and Argentine railroad securities, though American shares have risen mainly on Wall Street account, and people here are still very timid. The following railway shares showed increases: Mexican Central, 3¾ points; Northern Pacific, preferred, 3¼; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 3; Union Pacific, 2¾; New York Central, 2¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1⅝; Wabash income, 1⅜; Wabash preferred, 1, and Philadelphia and Reading 1sts 1. The following shares showed a decline: Erie 1st, 1; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, ⅞, and Philadelphia and Reading ordinary, ⅝.

Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific shares show substantial increases, and English railways have improved. There are prospects of a further rise if the reports of an ending of the engineers' trouble are confirmed.

The feature of the foreign market has been the buying of Argentine securities, while Greeks have risen in view of the new settlement of the debt.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

The Bank of England gained £165,216 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 39.17, became 41.45 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 7,750,000f. gold, and 1,275,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 85c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@50c premium.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The following table gives the range of prices for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Jan. 15. Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.			Range in 1898. Highest.			Range in 1898. Lowest.			Last Sale.		
182	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,520,000	Jan.,	'98	3½	*183	Jan.	4	*183	Jan.	4	*183	Jan.	'98
62	..	Alton & Terre Haute	26,425,980	July,	'97	1½	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	60	Oct.	'97
..	..	American Bank Note Co	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	43	Sept.	'97
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1,	'97	4	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	125	Sept.	'97
21	25	Am. District Telegraph	3,844,700	March 1,	'97	1	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*21½	Dec.	'97
12	15	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*12	Dec.	'97
104	108	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	Oct.,	'97	2	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*106	Oct.	'97
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*7½	Dec.	'97
26	29	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	..	30¼	Jan.	6	29¼	Jan.	5	30¼	Jan.	'98
63	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1,	'97	65c.	62	Jan.	4	62	Jan.	4	62	Jan.	'98
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	29¾	Oct.	'97
175	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Sept. 1,	'97	1¾	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	170½	Oct.	'97
34½	38	Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	11,157,000	.....	..	..	36	Jan.	7	35½	Jan.	7	35½	Jan.	'98
60	75	Chicago Gt. West. deb	12,050,500	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*75	Dec.	'97
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1,	'97	4	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	102½	May	'97
168	..	Cleve. & Pitts	11,226,050	Sept. 1,	'97	1¾	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*167	Dec.	'97
2	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	..	2½	Jan.	7	2½	Jan.	7	2½	Jan.	'98
70	78	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	20,000	Feb. 20,	'97	4	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*80	Dec.	'97
170	..	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Oct. 1,	'97	1¾	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*162½	May	'97
41	..	Consolidated Coal	10,258,000	Feb. 1,	'97	2	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	37½	May	'97
70	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*70	Dec.	'97
3	4	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	4½	Sept.	'97
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15,	'97	3	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	260	July	'97
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	48,000,000	Aug. 16,	'97	1	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	75	Oct.	'97
23	28	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug.,	'93	7½	25	Jan.	7	23	Jan.	7	24	Jan.	'98
..	..	Flint & Père Marquette	3,398,200	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	12	Dec.	'97
..	..	Flint & Père Marquette pf	6,342,000	1893		2	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	42	Dec.	'97
12	15	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	16	Dec.	'97
..	..	General Electric pf	4,252,000	July 1,	'93	3½	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	75	March	'97
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 1,	'97	1½	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*108½	Dec.	'97
92	98	H. B. Claflin Co	3,829,100	Oct. 15,	'97	1½	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	95	Dec.	'97
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,800,300	Nov. 1,	'97	1¼	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*94½	Dec.	'97
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Nov. 1,	'97	1½	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*94	Dec.	'97
..	..	Harlem	8,646,650	Jan. 3,	'98	4	*320	Jan.	5	*320	Jan.	5	*320	Jan.	'98
42½	..	Homestake	18,650,900	Dec. 27,	'97	50c.	*46	Jan.	8	*46	Jan.	8	*46	Jan.	'98
93	97	Illinois Central, leased line	10,000,000	Jan.,	'98	2	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*91	Dec.	'97
..	..	Keely Motor	2,000,000	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	4½	March	'97
2½	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,800,400	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*2½	Dec.	'97
14	16	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,000	Jan. 15,	'95	90c.	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*16	Dec.	'97
32	40	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1,	'97	1	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	36½	Oct.	'97
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	1	Aug.	'97
37	40	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2,	'96	1	*38½	Jan.	5	*37	Jan.	7	*37	Jan.	'98
4	6	Manhattan Beach	350,000	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	5	Oct.	'97
45	45	Maryland Coal pf	1,885,000	Jan. 3,	'98	2	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	52	Dec.	'97
6¼	6¾	Mexican Central	47,909,100	.....	..	6¼	..	Jan.	8	6	Jan.	8	6¼	Jan.	'98
1	1½	Mexican National certs	33,350,000	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	1¼	Dec.	'97
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	'93	2	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	14	Sept.	'97
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Nov. 27,	'96	1	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	61	Sept.	'97
6½	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	7	Jan.	5	7	Jan.	5	7	Jan.	'98
14	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	10	Dec.	'97
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Nov. 1,	'97	1	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	75	Dec.	'97
7½	9	National Starch	4,450,700	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	6	Dec.	'97
20	28	National Starch 2d pf	1,846,800	Jan.,	'93	6	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	20	Dec.	'97
7	8	New Central Coal	5,000,000	.....	..	..	7	Jan.	5	7	Jan.	5	7	Jan.	'97
..	..	New York & East River Gas	5,000,000	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	86	Sept.	'97
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf	1,871,000	July 22,	'97	3	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	117¼	Sept.	'97
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10,	'98	4	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*350	Nov.	'97
65	75	New York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	March 2,	'96	5	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*72¾	Dec.	'97
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 15,	'98	2½	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*124	Jan.	'98
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,300	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*9	Dec.	'97
3	4½	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31,	'97	75c	3¼	Jan.	4	3¼	Jan.	4	3¼	Jan.	'98
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3,	'93	2	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*95	Sept.	'97
350	375	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1,	'97	4	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*330	Dec.	'97
4	7	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	5	Dec.	'97
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	'97	2	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*115	Sept.	'97
160	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Jan. 3,	'98	1¼	*170	Jan.	5	*169	Jan.	5	*169	Jan.	'98
6	10	Pittsburg & Western	5,000,000	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	5½	Dec.	'97
1¼	3½	Quicksilver	5,708,700	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	1¾	Dec.	'97
8	8	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	1891		4¾	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	10	Sept.	'97
176	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan. 1,	'98	4	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*180	Dec.	'97
148	152	St. Paul & Omaha pf	11,259,912	Aug. 20,	'97	3½	*151½	Jan.	4	*148	Jan.	5	*148	Jan.	'98
195	209	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3,	'98	3½	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	195	July	'97
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	550,525	Oct.,	'97	2½	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*95	Dec.	'97
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct. 1,	'97	1½	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*140	Dec.	'97
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	Jan. 1,	'98	3	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*149	Nov.	'97
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	10	July	'97
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15,	'98	3	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*40½	Feb.	'97
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Tr	.....	.....	..	..	6¼	Jan.	8	5¾	Jan.	8	6¼	Jan.	'98
..	..	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25,	'93	1	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	25	Oct.	'97
17¾	..	Twin City Rapid Trans. pf	1,137,200	Oct.,	'97	1¾	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*95	Dec.	'97
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Oct. 1,	'97	1	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*94	July	'97
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Oct. 11,	'97	2½	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	*215½	March	'97
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30,	'97	3½	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	165	Oct.	'97
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Oct. 15,	'97	3½	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	168	Aug.	'97
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20,	'97	2½	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	84	Oct.	'97
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,900,000	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	6¾	Sept.	'97

*Less than 100 shares.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Bur., C. R. & N. (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Feb. 1	Dec. 31	Jan. 10
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 14	Jan. 22
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	1¼	Jan. 20	Dec. 24	Jan. 4
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 20	Jan. 8	Jan. 20
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Huntington & Broad Top Mt. pf	2½	Jan. 25	Jan. 15	Jan. 26
Lake Erie & Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 16
L. S. & M. S. (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 1	Dec. 31	Jan. 18
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 1	Dec. 31	Jan. 18
R. G. & Western pf. (quarter)	¾	Feb. 1	Dec. 31	.....
R. G. & Western pf. (extra)	1	Feb. 15	Dec. 31	.....
Rock Island (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
St. P., Min. & Manitoba (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 3
Southern pf.	1	Jan. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 19

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

New Orleans & Carrollton (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 20	.....	.....
Wilkesbarre & Wyoming Val. Trac.	1	Jan. 22	Jan. 13	Jan. 23

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Tobacco	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 3
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 3
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	$3	Feb. 10	Jan. 20	Feb. 9
Consol. Coal (Maryland) (annual)	$2	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 9
Globe Fire Insurance	3	.....	.....	Jan. 20
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Henderson Bridge	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 22	Feb. 2
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Jan. 25	Jan. 20	Jan. 26
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Jan. 25	Jan. 20	Jan. 26
Lawyers' Title Insurance	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Madison (Wis.) Gas (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	Jan. 21
Quincy Mining	$3	Feb. 15	Jan. 21	Jan. 20
Saratoga Gas, El. Light & Power pf.	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Street's West. Stable Car Line	⅛	Jan. 25	.....	.....
Texas & Pacific Coal	1	Jan. 20	Dec. 31	Jan. 21
Western Gas, Milwaukee	3	Jan. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 21

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alley "L"	.....	.....	Jan. 27	Annual
Astor Place Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 20	Annual
Chestnut Street Nat. Bank (Phila.)	.....	.....	Jan. 27	Special
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	Dec. 3	Dec. 18	Feb. 15	Special
Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad	.....	.....	Jan. 20	Special
Consolidated Gas	Jan. 8	Jan. 25	Jan. 24	Annual
Detroit Gas Company	Jan. 17	Jan. 22	Jan. 17	Special
Diamond Match Company	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	Feb. 2	Annual
Edison El. Ill. of New York	Jan. 15	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Annual
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	Dec. 20	Jan. 21	Jan. 20	Annual
Hudson River Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 17	Annual
Henry Elias Brewing Company	Jan. 3	Jan. 18	Jan. 17	Annual
Illinois Steel Company	Jan. 21	Feb. 11	Feb. 9	Annual
Laclede Gaslight Co., St. Louis	Dec. 24	Jan. 18	Jan. 17	Annual
Maryland Coal	Jan. 22	Feb. 2	Feb. 1	Annual
Mobile & Ohio Bondholders	Jan. 19	Feb. 17	Feb. 2	Annual
National Lead Company	Jan. 22	Feb. 7	Feb. 17	Annual
National Starch Manufacturing	Jan. 13	Feb. 7	Feb. 9	Annual
New York & East River Gas	.....	.....	Jan. 24	Annual
Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company	.....	.....	Jan. 26	Annual
Western Union Beef	Jan. 31	Mch. 2	Feb. 28	Special

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.		
Jan. 13, 1898	£31,337,295	.....
Jan. 14, 1897	25,594,282	.....
Bank of France.		
Jan. 13, 1898	77,021,011	248,214,962
Jan. 14, 1897	76,196,200	40,021,154
Bank of Germany.		
Jan. 13, 1898	30,650,000	15,274,000
Jan. 14, 1897	27,400,067	22,745,333
Austria-Hungary.		
Jan. 13, 1898	36,437,000	12,336,000
Jan. 14, 1897	30,296,000	12,894,000
Spain.		
Jan. 13, 1898	9,431,000	10,310,000
Jan. 14, 1897	8,525,000	10,080,000
Netherlands.		
Jan. 13, 1898	3,029,000	6,739,000
Jan. 14, 1897	2,934,000	6,521,000
Belgium.		
Jan. 13, 1898	2,861,000	1,430,000
Jan. 14, 1897	2,790,000	1,395,000
Total for the week	£190,016,329	£94,353,295
Total preceding week	189,573,054	94,023,387
Corresponding week last year	183,537,209	93,646,437

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 15th day of January, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$151,956,394.44		
Gold bullion	46,977,268.32		
		$198,933,660.76	
Outstanding gold certificates	38,108,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,588,890.00		
		36,514,259.00	
			*$162,419,401.76
Standard silver dollars	390,631,004.00		
Silver bullion	874,291.75		
		391,505,295.75	
Outstanding silver certificates	389,184,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	13,803,769.00		
		375,380,735.00	
			16,124,560.75
Standard silver dollars of 1890	4,579,825.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	101,363,455.25		
		105,943,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		105,943,280.00	
			.25
United States notes		81,841,139.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	49,435,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	4,920,000.00		
		44,535,000.00	
			37,106,139.00
Treasury notes of 1890	2,811,564.00		
National bank notes	6,800,710.08		
Fractional silver coin	11,141,346.04		
Fractional currency	840.92		
Minor coin	1,083,256.54		
Deposits in National banks	49,291,683.40		
Bonds and interest paid	8,768,781.30		
		79,898,282.28	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,264,383.44		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,133,941.98		
Disbursing officers' balances	32,843,069.16		
Post Office Department account	5,717,478.81		
Miscellaneous items	1,944,716.15		
		55,908,594.54	
			23,989,787.74
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			339,940,189.49

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$450,864.49	$7,129,480.86	$89,954,481.77
Internal revenue	507,731.76	5,765,653.64	91,283,857.23
Miscellaneous	14,362.29	9,842,252.62	49,378,602.17
Total receipts	$972,958.54	$22,737,387.12	$230,497,941.17
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	1,175,000.00	4,715,000.00	60,211,942.18
War	160,000.00	2,437,000.00	37,448,737.91
Navy	20,000.00	1,573,000.00	13,736,645.35
Indians	20,000.00	462,000.00	5,407,730.97
Pensions	100,000.00	1,795,000.00	84,278,219.15
Interest	100,000.00	3,500,000.00	22,600,830.54
Total expenditures	$1,575,000.00	$20,482,000.00	$238,686,311.70
Excess of expenditures over receipts	602,041.46	†2,255,867.12	†1,811,729.47
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	269,000.00	2,385,120.00	16,476,840.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	121,980.00	1,979,412.50	7,361,623.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$511,606,796.00	$91,244,017.00	$802,850,813.00
This fiscal year	17,069,768.00	1,348,216.00	18,447,984.00
This month	423,836.00	52,163.00	475,999.00
This day	37,074.00	455.00	37,529.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of receipts over expenditures.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 18.—The market last week was firm generally, with fair business with China. The chief buyers are removing many stock lines, and such business is moderately profitable, owing to the strength of prompt exchange on India and China. The makers are now engaged for some weeks.

The Levant is buying fairly, but South America is still lifeless. Printing cloths are dragging, chiefly owing to heavy output consequent on competition. The home trade continues crippled by the engineers' strike.

Yarns were firm, and there was considerable trade in the coarser kinds with China and Japan, and also in bundles for India. The situation is fairly described.

Reports from the Rouen district show a continued fair business, with rather better margins. In Germany the situation is unchanged, but yarns are well sold.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports and exports of the United States for the month and twelve months ending December, 1896 and 1897. (Preliminary figures for 1897, collected to Jan. 15, 1898.)

MERCHANDISE.

	December. 1896.	December. 1897.	Twelve Months Ending December. 1896.	Twelve Months Ending December. 1897.	Increase or Decrease.
Exports—					
Domestic	$116,087,158	$123,181,743	$986,830,080	$1,079,962,956	+$93,062,876
Foreign	1,098,768	1,292,692	19,007,161	19,266,563	+259,402
Total	$117,185,926	$124,474,435	$1,005,837,241	$1,099,129,519	+$93,292,278
Imports—					
Free of duty	$32,890,888	$24,184,588	$322,952,457	$377,372,792	+$54,420,335
Dutiable	26,081,272	27,330,145	358,627,099	365,258,063	+6,630,964
Total	$58,980,680	$51,514,733	$681,579,556	$742,630,855	+$61,051,299
Excess of exports	58,205,266	72,959,702	324,257,685	356,498,664	+32,240,979

GOLD.

Coin and bullion—					
Exports	$405,856	$573,538	$58,047,269	$34,174,182	−$23,873,087
Imports	2,567,115	2,110,013	102,761,282	29,079,540	−73,681,742
Excess of exp'ts	.....	.....	.....	$5,094,642	+$5,094,642
Excess of imp'ts	$2,161,259	$1,536,475	$44,714,013	.....	−44,714,013
In Ore—					
Exports	$25,970	$4,458	$209,621	$102,219	−$107,402
Imports	233,927	471,672	1,969,977	4,940,332	+2,970,355
Excess of imp'ts	$207,957	$467,214	$1,760,356	$4,838,113	+$3,077,757

SILVER.

Coin and Bullion—					
Exports	$6,819,545	$5,800,271	$63,063,336	$58,352,274	−$4,711,062
Imports	1,279,801	1,063,352	12,504,577	12,146,750	−357,827
Excess of exp'ts	$5,539,744	$4,736,919	$50,558,759	$46,205,524	−$4,353,235
In Ore—					
Exports	$101,285	$48,259	$993,405	$309,018	−$684,387
Imports	1,705,892	1,697,114	17,775,163	20,929,232	+3,154,069
Excess of imp'ts	$1,604,607	$1,648,855	$16,781,758	$20,620,214	+$3,838,456

WORTHINGTON C. FORD, Chief of Bureau.

* Treasury Department, Bureau of Statistics.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 15, total transactions included 2,543,874 shares of stock, $23,204,000 bonds, with $247,000 Government and $39,000 State bonds.

The week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

	Jan 16,'97.	Jan 15,'98.	Differences.
STOCKS.			
R. R. & Mis.	859,136	2,543,874	†1,684,738
Banks	92	17	*75
Mining	1,000	800	*200
BONDS.			
R. R. & Mis.	$9,837,630	$23,204,000	†$13,366,370
State	49,000	39,000	*10,000
Government	149,500	247,000	†97,500

†Increase. *Decrease.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco pf	1	Lake Shore	3⅝
Ann Arbor pf	1	Manhattan	2
Canadian Pacific	3⅝	Michigan Central	1
Chicago & Alton	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	1½	N. Y., S. & W.	2½
C., M. & St. P. pf	1	North. Pac.	2⅜
Chi. Term & Trans.	2⅝	North. Pac. pf	1⅞
Chi. T. & T. pf	1¼	O. L. 4th in. pd.	1¼
C., H. V. & T. pf	2⅞	O. R. R. & N.	3⅝
Consol. Ice	1¼	O. R. & N. pf	2
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1	Third Av.	7¼
Hawaiian Sugar	1	U. Pac., all in. pd.	1⅛
Ill. Steel Co.	1¾	Wis. Central	1⅝
Laclede Gas pf	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	1¾	Iowa Central pf	1½
Am. Sug. Refs	7⅛	K. C., P. & G.	1
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	3⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	2	Mo. Pacific	1¼
A., T. & S. F. pf	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf	1⅞
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Nat. Lead	2⅛
Buff., R. & P. pf	1½	N. J. Central	2¾
Can. Southern	1½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf	1½
Chi. Gt. West	1¼	Reading	1
Chi., B. & Q.	2⅛	Reading 1st pf	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅛	Rio G. West. pf	1⅝
C., M. & St. P.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	1½
C., R. I. & P.	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1⅞
C., L. & W.	1½	St. P. & Duluth	2
Consol. Gas	1	Southern pf	1½
Del. & Hudson	2	Tenn. C. & I.	1⅜
D., L. & W.	2½	U. S. Rubber	1
Erie 2d pf	1½	West. Chi. St.	2
General Electric	2⅜	Western Union	2½

***

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1	N. Y., Sus. & W. 2d 5	3
Austin & N. W. 1st	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1
Brook. El. 1st	1½	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st	1	Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1½
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	3½	Or. Imp. Con., 4th in. pd.	1½
C., I., & L. ref. 6s	1½	Pitts. & Western 1st	1½
C., M. & St. P. 1st, So. Minn.	1¼	St. L. & I. M. gen.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, Cairo Div.	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st	1¼
C., C., C. & I. Con. 7s	1	St. P., M. & M. 1st 4½s	1¼
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $45 pd	3	Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st	20
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1¼	S. Pac., Cal. Con. 5s	1
Dallas & Waco 1st	1	Texas Pac. Con.	1¼
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 1st	2	U. Pac. 6s, 1896, ex M. C.	4
Flint & P. M. Con. 5s	1¼	U. Pac. 6s, 1898, ex M. C.	3½
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 1st	1¼	U. Pac. pur. money	3⅝
Ft. W. & Rio G. 3-4s	2⅜	U. Pac. Col. Tr. 6s	1
K. C. & Pac. 1st	1	62½ p. c. pd.	1
Kan. & Mich. 4s	1¼	U. Pac. Ext. s. f. 8s	7⅛
Kan. Pac. Con.	3⅛	U. Pac., Den. & G. 1st, t. r.	1
L. E. & West. 1st	1	Wabash 2d	1
Lake Shore 1st Con. coup.	1¼	Wabash deb. B.	1¼
Manhattan Con. 4s	1¼	W. Nor. Car. 1st	5¾
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st	1	W. N. Y. & Penn. Income	2⅝
Mo., K. & East. 1st	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	3¼
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1¼	West. Union Tel. Col. Tr. 5s	1½
N. Y., Sus. & W. ref. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	½	Mo. Pac. Cal. g. 5s	3
Chi. & E. Ill. Con. 6s	1	Or. Sh. Line inc. B.	4
		Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	$6,571,219
Week ended Jan. 15, 1897	10,841,001
From Jan. 1, 1898	16,248,555
From Jan. 1, 1897	20,607,923

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 11, 1898	$7,940,491
Week ended Jan. 12, 1897	8,792,649
From Jan. 1, 1898	15,781,276
From Jan. 1, 1897	16,879,748

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	$228,805
Week ended Jan. 15, 1897	11,672
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,046,696
From Jan. 1, 1897	143,738

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	$61,060
Week ended Jan. 15, 1897	45,809
From Jan. 1, 1898	218,268
From Jan. 1, 1897	77,089

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 and 29 Pine St., New York.

State and James Sts., Albany.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

Appraisements made or quotations furnished for the purchase, sale, or exchange of above securities.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

50 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.

BONDS,

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Frank E. Wing, Henry A. Glassford, Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

THOMAS L. MANSON, JR., & CO.

96 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Private wires to Boston, Hartford, New Haven, and Chicago.

SPECIALTY MADE OF LOCAL SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD IN THOSE MARKETS.

Total Imports Specie.

Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	$289,915
Week ended Jan. 15, 1897	57,481
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,264,964
From Jan. 1, 1897	220,827

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	$524,040
Week ended Jan. 15, 1897	62,100
From Jan. 1, 1898	556,040
From Jan. 1, 1897	98,900

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	$873,565
Week ended Jan. 15, 1897	813,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,976,078
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,437,544

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	$1,397,605
Week ended Jan. 15, 1897	875,100
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,532,118
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,536,444

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	$295,175
Week ended Jan. 15, 1897	50,428
From Jan. 1, 1898	$490,656
From Jan. 1, 1897	44,838

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	$812,515
Week ended Jan. 15, 1897	767,191
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,757,810
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,360,455

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57½@58½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 355,045.44 ounces of silver bullion.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

Broadway and 39th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000. SURPLUS, $250,000.

Invites Business, Family, Personal, and Out-of-Town Accounts.

FRANK TILFORD, President.

B. R. MOORE, Vice-Pres. G. J. BAUMANN, Cash'r.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, New York, January 11, 1898.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held this day at the banking rooms, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William A. Wheelock, Woodbury Langdon,
Simon Bernheimer, John A. McCall,
William L. Strong, Courtlandt D. Moss,
James H. Dunham, Henry Tuck,
Edwin Langdon, Henry Sampson,
Louis F. Dommerich.

For Inspectors of Election:
Chauncey M. Depew, Ralph L. Cutter,
Charles A. Hoyt.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. Edwin Langdon was unanimously elected President.
CHARLES S. YOUNG, Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Jan. 13, 1898.

At the annual election, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

William C. Brewster,
John L. Riker,
George Sherman,
John W. Aitken,
John Jacob Astor,
John Sloan,
Henry T. Carey,
H. Blanchard Dominick,
Daniel A. Davis,
William Rockefeller,
James Stillman.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, JOHN L. RIKER was unanimously elected Vice President. JOS. S. CASE, Cashier.

National Citizens' Bank,
New York, January 14th, 1898.

At the annual election held on the 11th inst. the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

WILLIAM H. OAKLEY,
ELKAN NAUMBURG,
EDWARD L. MERRIFIELD,
EWALD FLEITMANN,
PEARSON HALSTEAD,
HENRY B. STOKES,
JACQUES HUBER,
EDWARD A. WALTON,
C. H. HACKETT,
ARTHUR L. LESHER.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, Mr. William H. Oakley was unanimously re-elected President. D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, Jan. 14, 1898.

At an annual election for Directors, held January 11th, the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Chas. F. Mattlage, Chas. Reed,
John R. Waters, John W. Nix,
John W. Castree, Henry Kroger,
Chas. H. Fancher, Daniel P. Morse,
W. H. B. Totten, Wm. H. Barnard.
Sam'l B. Downes,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Jan. 14th, Mr. C. H. Fancher was elected President, Mr. Chas. F. Mattlage Vice President, and Mr. John R. Waters Second Vice President, all unanimously.
JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

Continental National Bank.

At the annual election, January 11th, the following were elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Edmund D. Randolph, Edwin C. Sturges,
John T. Agnew, Cord Meyer,
Charles H. Marshall, J. Henry Dick,
Benjamin Perkins, Thomas W. Evans,
Edwin Einstein.

INSPECTORS:

William Kevan, A. Gifford Agnew,
Wm. Turnbull.

At a meeting of the Directors, January 12th, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH was re-elected President and JOHN T. AGNEW, Vice President.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, January 13, 1898.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held January 11, 1898, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons, Robert W. Stuart,
Frederick Mead, Richard T. Wilson,
Cornelius N. Bliss, William S. Opdyke,
Charles S. Smith, James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. J. EDWARD SIMMONS was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. JAMES G. CANNON was unanimously re-elected Vice President. CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, New York, January 11th, 1898.—At the annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

JOHN K. CILLEY, AUGUSTUS F. LIBBY,
ALBERT C. HALL, ERNEST WEINNER,
HASKELL A. SEARLE, WILLIAM E. ISELIN,
WILLIAM E. TEFFT, ADDISON C. RAND,
HIRAM H. NAZRO.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. John K. Cilley was unanimously re-elected President.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, January 11th, 1898.—At the annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

DAVID BANKS, WILLIAM H. HUME,
JOSEPH ROGERS, AUGUSTUS D. PORTER,
CHARLES BANKS, RAYMOND JENKINS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Raymond Jenkins was unanimously re-elected President, and David Banks Vice President for the ensuing year. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Seaboard National Bank, New York,
January 11, 1898.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

SAMUEL G. BAYNE, GEORGE MILMINE,
T. WISTAR BROWN, STUART G. NELSON,
FRANCIS V. GREENE, DANIEL O'DAY,
JOSEPH SEEP, FRANKLIN QUINBY,
EDWARD V. LOEW, WILLIAM A. ROSS,
LUCIUS A. COLE.

J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

The Mercantile Trust Co

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $4,750,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald, Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor, Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley, John T. Terry,
Henry B. Hyde, George J. Gould,
Eugene Delano, A. J. Cassatt,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Thomas T. Eckert,
Henry G. Marquand, James McCreery,
C. C. Cuyler, Rudulph Ellis,
George L. Rives, Henry M. Alexander,
John E. Searles, James H. Hyde,
Edward D. Adams, Charles H. Godfrey,
J. Hampden Robb, John W. Hunter,
James W. Alexander, James Stokes,
William H. Slocum, Sidney Dillon Ripley,
George Coppell, Henry C. Deming,
John J. McCook, L. C. Weir,
Oliver Ames. Henry B. Ely,

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine, Henry Steers,
Henry H. Cook, George W. Quintard,
Charles R. Flint, Forrest H. Parker,
W. L. Trenholm, Charles Scribner,
William B. Kendall, Charles L. Tiffany,
Walter S. Johnston, George W. White,
Joseph N. Hallock, Percival Knauth,
Edwin A. McAlpin, Francis S. Bangs,
Andrew Mills, Francis Lynde Stetson,
William A. Nash, Thomas A. McIntyre,
George Foster Peabody, Edward E. Poor,
J. D. Probst, Anson G. McCook.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COM'Y

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000 } 7 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus, 1,000,000 }

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

BRAYTON IVES, *President.*
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, *Vice President.*
CHAS. M. JESUP, *2d Vice President.*
BEVERLY CHEW, *Secretary.*
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS K. JESUP, D. O. MILLS,
DUDLEY OLCOTT, FRED'K D. TAPPEN,
GEO. A. HARDIN, C. P. HUNTINGTON,
EDWARD B. JUDSON, BRADLEY MARTIN,
J. W. ELLIS, HEBER R. BISHOP,
ROBERT HOE, J. HOWARD KING,
WILLIAM L. BULL, HENRY B. PLANT,
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